The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1904. NO 39

LOCAL NOTES.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—Court this week. Amos Moore is the only juryman from Mapleton this week.

—For Christmas goods, go to Shapiro Bros., Mapleton. See adv. in this paper.

—When you want fresh beef, pork or sausage go to C. H. Hooper's meat market.

—Frank Yetter and family are visiting his parents and other friends at Lack, Juniata county.

—Miss Annie Miller, of Huntingdon, spent a few days of the past week with A. T. Coder's family.

—Samuel A. Bennett, who is employed in the Juniata boiler shops, spent Sunday with friends in Mapleton.

—Myron McClain, undertaker and embalmer, of Cassville, was a business caller at the ITEM office yesterday.

—Misses Naomi and Elda Wilson, of Cassville, spent Saturday and Sunday with Bruce Yocum's family in Mapleton.

—Dr. Harper E. Wright, of Calvin, went to Philadelphia Monday. He has not decided positively as to where he will locate.

—For sale—a practically new Connor piano. For further particulars call on or address, Mrs. W. H. Mounts, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—The fourth quarterly conference of the Mapeton and Mill Creek charge will be held in the Mill Creek M. E. church next Saturday at 1.30 o'clock.

—W. W. Brumbaugh, of Kipple, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents. Hunting was his excuse but we suspect he has a warm feeling for his old home.

—Miss Laura Edgein lost her gold watch Sunday evening but found it again after a long search. It had been tramped into the snow but was still in running order.

—All millinery reduced one-third, with exception of ribbons. One-third off trimmed hats, hat frames, feathers, velvet, chiffon, maline and laces at Laura Mae Edgein's millinery store.

—W. H. Wilson, of Mapleton, O. L. Stever and wife, of Cass township, and N. Q. Wright and wife, of Union township, Monday started for Erie to attend the sessions of the State Grange.

—The party who recently took options on the farms of Alvin Decker and George W. Quarry in Union township, subsequently returned and made a payment of ten per cent. on the purchase price.

—John D. Long, wife and son, of Harrisburg, and J. W. Weston and wife, of Altoona, came to Mapleton to help Grandmother Long butcher last Friday. They remained until Saturday with friends of former years.

—John Brumbaugh and wife, who have been living at Duncansville, Blair county, for the past few years, spent last Wednesday night with the families of his brothers in Mapleton. They were on their way to Delaware where they are thinking of locating

—A four inch snow Saturday, a temperature of ten degrees below zero Sunday morning and of three degrees above zero this morning indicate that this section has fallen full in the lap of winter. The river is frozen over solidly and skating is excellent but there is not sufficient snow for good coasting.

—Michael Crane has moved from Marshall Yocum's house to the Mrs. Sarah Truax property recently vacated by Charles Utts. B. Frank Moore last week moved into one end of W. H. Spangler's new double house in the eastern part of town and a family by the name of Heaster moved from Bridgeport to the other end of the same house.

—At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday of last week the question of the terms of postmasters was discussed and the attitude of the President clearly defined. There had been a report that the President was opposed to making appointments for third terms. After the Cabinet meeting Postmaster General Wynne, who had brought the matter up to the President, settled the question by stating: "There is no truth whatever in that statement. Merit only will count with the President in his appointment of postmasters. No good man need fear to loose his position because he has been a postmaster eight years. If he is a good man he will be re-appointed when his term expires whether he was appointed four or eight years ago."

—Mrs. Emma Dull, widow of the late Casper Penrose Dull, of McVeytown, died at the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, at 3.20 o'clock Thursday morning, December 8, 1904, from a complication of diseases. Mrs. Dull's maiden name was Wiley and she was a native of Lancaster. The remains were brought to McVeytown where they were interred Monday afternoon.

—The coal tipple which has existed at this place for almost two score years was abandoned at 8 o'clock Thursday morning. The tipple was erected many years ago. Ever since the year 1876 it has been in charge of R. H. Vandevander. The men who were employed on the tipple at the time it was taken out of service have been assigned to work on the car repairs at this place and the new coal wharf at Elizabeth Furnace.—*Bellwood Bulletin.*

—The Directors of the Poor met at the Alms House on Tuesday of last week and made the following appointments for 1905: Steward, John S. Appleby; matron, Mrs. A. C. Appleby; clerk, John Douglass; physician, Dr. Z. B. Taylor; attorney, James S. Woods; treasurer, Allen V. Shaffner; undertaker, F. L. Myers; farmer, Dayton Bolinger. Drs. McClain and Gregory, of Mount Union, and Hudson, of Robertsdale, are newly appointed outdoor physicians. All others are retained.

—Mr. Chas. Latherow, wife and her mother, of Mapleton, came down on Wednesday and helped his father, Mr. J. W. Latherow, to butcher, and while Mrs. Chas. Latherow was standing at the fire a gust of wind blew the fire up, setting fire to her clothing which was nearly burned from her body before it was extinguished, yet she escaped with a few burns on the back and limbs. Her mother, Mrs. Lamberson, had her hands severely burned in putting out the fire.—*Newton Hamilton Watchman.*

—William White, of Penn township, is aged ninety-one years and has a record in bee culture probably without a parallel. When nineteen years of age a skep of bees was presented to him. Since that time his apiary has at times numbered more than a hundred skeps, and at this time contains several skeps. During the seventy-two years he has been in the business he has never bought a colony but all have decended from the original colony presented to him more than three score and ten years ago.

—The Board of Managers of the Huntingdon Reformatory last Friday adopted a resolution prohibiting the admission of women as visitors to the institution. The ruling was made necessary because some of the girls admitted at the time of the county institute persisted in flirting with the inmates. It's a pity some way could not have been devised to debar the silly idiots only. Many sensible women have visited the institution to good purpose but such are prohibited admittance because of the action of the foolish ones.

—Mrs. Amanda Kelly, wife of C. E. Kelly, died of asthma at her home in Altoona, Sunday night, December 11, 1904, at 10.30 o'clock. Deceased, whose maiden name was Long, was a native of this county and was aged 50 years. She had resided in Altoona for a number of years and was known and esteemed by a large number of friends. The following children all of whom reside in Altoona survive: Mrs. J. B. Morrison, Charles A., Mrs. W. R. Gearhart, Mrs. Howard Lingenfelter, Pearl and Edward.

—Ross McConahy and Miss Meda Pheasant were united in marriage by Alderman David B. Kinch at his office in Altoona at 8 o'clock last Thursday evening. Mr. McConahy is a son of the late William McConahy, of this county, and is employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad company in Altoona. Miss Pheasant is a daughter of B. Frank Pheasant, of Mapleton, and is an excellent young woman and a good housekeeper. They will reside in Altoona. We extend congratulations to the young couple.

—Locomotives of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling road, drawing their snpply of water from a big tank at Fairpoint, O., Saturday, filled their boilers with molasses instead of water, The heat converted the molasses into taffy and disabled every engine. On account of the drought water has been hauled in tanks from the Ohio river at Bridgeport to Fairpoint and Holloway. A car carrying a tank containing molasses became mixed with the water cars and its contents were emptied into the big tank at Fairpoint by Italian laborers.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set.*

—Lost—hand-painted China shirt waist button; lost on Main street between Gillam's store and postoffice. Finder will be rewarded if returned to this office.

—John W. Baker, of this place, had another slight paralytic stroke about one o'clock this afternoon which caused his friends alarm but as we go to press we learn that he has rallied from the shock. We hope the results may not be serious.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Brumbaugh, of Duncansville, spent part of last week with relatives and friends in Mapleton. This worthy couple are the exception to the old saying, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," as we know they are very comfortable and have traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and return. They are now about to locate in Dover, Delaware. They spent a very enjoyable time with Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brumbaugh last Thursday. Mr. Brumbaugh is past three score and ten years and yet he enjoys a hearty laugh and the singing of good old revival hymns better than many young men. The dinner was good, the supper better, the social enjoyment best. May we meet again. A Guest.

559 Deer Slain in the State.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says: Hunters in seventeen counties of Pennsylvania killed 559 deer in the season which closed Wednesday, November 30, according to the reports gathered from the hunting districts by the North American. This is the largest number slain for many years, and the result places this State among the first in the Union for deer hunting. In the same period 131 bears were killed and two deer huntsmen lost their lives.

Centre county leads the State in point of the number of deer killed, 128 having fallen there within thirty days. Gunners returning to Bellefonte report that deer have never been so abundant as this year. Twenty-five bears fell in that county.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1905 Almanac.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac for 1905 is now ready, being the finest edition ever issued. This splendid and costly book of 200 pages is a complete study of astronomy and storm and weather for 1905. It is too well known to need comment. See it and you will so decide. The price, postpaid to any address, is 30c per copy. The Rev. Irl R. Hicks' scientific, religious and family journal, WORD AND WORKS, now abreast with the best magazines, is 75c a year. Both WORD AND WORKS and the Almanac $1.00 per year. No better investment possible for any person or family. Try it and see. Send to

WORD AND WORKS PUB. CO.,
2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Fight Will Be Bitter.

Those who will persist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long and bitter fight with their troubles, if not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. R. Beall, of Beall, Miss., has to say: "Last fall my wife had every symptom of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after everything else had failed. improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her." Guaranteed by Wright & Dell. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

Resinol Art Calendar and Record of Baby's Doings.

The new Resinol Art Calendar for 1905 is one of the most beautiful calendars ever issued. Six sheets of heavy enameled paper contain on one side six beautiful color designs of babies and children, while on the reverse sides are drawings depicting child life, with spaces for the notation of baby's "sayings and doings." It is a work of art that will delight a mother's heart. Sent postpaid by the RESINOL CHEMICAL COMPANY, of Baltimore, Md., for two wrappers from Resinol Soap, or one wrapper and 15 cents; or for 40 cents a calendar and a cake of Resinol Soap will be sent.

A Costly Mistake.

Blunders are sometimes very expensive. Occasionally life itself is the price of a mistake, but you'll never be wrong if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Headache, Liver or Bowel troubles. They are gentle yet thorough. 25c, at Wright & Dell's store

Rev. Jesse R. Akers.

Rev. Jesse R. Akers died Wednesday, December 7, 1904, at his home in Everett. About two years ago he had a paralytic stroke since which time his health has steadily declined. His death was not unexpected but the news of it caused a shock to his many friends.

Rev. Akers was a native of Bedford county, having been born about twelve miles from Everett, near the Fulton county line, in 1844. In early boyhood he united with the Methodist Episcopal church and having a musical voice and an excellent delivery his powers were early called into use both in singing and exhorting. Feeling called to preach the gospel he was admitted to the Central Pennsylvania conference in March, 1869. Most of his pastoral work was done in the Juniata valley but he was frequently called into other parts of the conference to sing and to conduct the children's services at campmeetings. When the first Methodist Episcopal church was built in Mapleton in 1871 he was called here to conduct the music at the dedicatory services and the evening previous (Saturday, December 2, 1871) he preached the first sermon ever preached in a Methodist church in Mapleton. At the conference of 1875, Mapleton and Mill Creek appointments were united to the Huntingdon charge rnd Rev. J. S. McMurray and Rev. Jesse R. Akers were appointed pastors, and Mapleton people became better acquainted with Rev. Akers. It was during this year that Rev. Akers conceived and carried into execution the idea of organizing the West Huntingdon M. E. church. In 1879, owing to an affection of the throat he was obliged to ask for a supernumerary relation and soon after engaged in the tobacco business at Huntingdon. This was unsatisfactory to him and he took the agency for the Union Central Insurance company, in which service he remained until the time of his death. After relinquishing the ministry he resided at Huntingdon, Hollidaysburg, Carlisle and Everett.

Rev. Akers is survived by his wife, nee Miss Clara Ashcom, of Everett, one son, Herbert A. Akers, of Youngstown, Ohio, and one daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Coe, of Iron City, Michigan. His friends were numerous and all sincerely mourn his death. The remains were interred at Everett last Saturday afternoon.

Eli E. Shore.

Eli E. Shore died at his home near Hubelsville, Saturday morning, December 10, 1904, of heart disease from which he had been a sufferer for the past three years. His condition made his family watchful but they felt no alarm until a few hours before his death. He was aged 62 years and 10 months.

Mr. Shore was a native of Clay township and was one of the most prominent citizens of the lower end of the county. He had served six terms as justice of the peace and had been a school director almost continually for thirty years. He was an upright, conscientious man, a consistent member of the United Brethren church, an active Sunday school worker and an exemplary neighbor. He is survived by his wife, three sons—Harry, of Huntingdon, Bruce, of Clay township, and Scott, a veterinarian, of Minnesota—and one daughter—Mrs. Margaret Gaster, of Clay township.

The remains were interred yesterday afternoon in the family burial ground.

Mrs. Virginia Rodgers.

Mrs. Virginia Rodgers, wife of S. S. Rodger, died at her home in Huntingdon Saturday morning, December 10, 1904, of acute Bright's disease. Deceased whose maiden name was Beaty was born near Shirleysburg and was aged 37 years, 7 months and 24 days. Deceased was a devout Christian, being a member of the First M. E. church of Huntingdon. She is survived by her husband and three daughters—Maud, Lola and May—also one brother, Francis Beatty, of Shirleysburg, and one sister, Mrs. Daniel Bowserman, of Mount Union.

The funeral occurred Tuesday afternoon interment being made in Riverview cemetery.

A Frightened Horse,

Running like mad down the street dumping the occupants, or a hundred other accidents, are every day occurences. It behooves everybody to have a reliable Salve handy and there's none as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Burns, Cuts, Sores, Eczema and Piles disappear quickly under its soothing effect. 25c, at Wright & Dell's store.

Western Union Loses Its Suits Against Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Supreme Court of the United States Monday decided in favor of the railroad company two cases of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, involving the right of the railroad company to remove the telegraph company's poles from its right of way, and the right of the telegraph company to condemn a part of the railroad's right of way and appropriate it for its lines.

The opinion governing the removal of the poles was handed down by Justice McKenna. In the decision the Court held that the congressional act of 1866 which controlled in the case, does not grant eminent domain to telegraph companies over the private property of railroad companies. Justice Harlan delivered a dissenting opinion.

These decisions have been expected for many weeks. It brings up the controversy between President Cassatt and Mr. George Gould in 1902. For twenty years the Western Union Telegraph Company had been doing the telegraph business on the Pennsylvania Railroad system. The contract had expired, but it was to remain in force until another agreement had been made. One was under way, but before it was signed the Wabash Railroad began its work, which ultimately resulted in that company securing an entrance into Pittsburg.

This action on the part of Mr. Gould was resented by the Pennsylvania Railroad officials. Mr. Gould, the head of the Wabash Railroad Company, was also the head of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In May, 1902, President Cassatt served notice on the Western Union Telegraph Company that all its wires and poles on the Pennsylvania Railroad system would have to be removed by December 1. The railroad company made a contract with the Postal Telegraph Company and ejected from its offices the telegraph instruments of the Western Union, installing in their stead those of the Postal Telegraph Company.

An injunction to prevent removal of poles was dissolved by Judge Buffington on May 21, 1903. Within an hour after this decision thousands of men were spread all over the system tearing down the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company and pulling up the poles. The railroad company's locomotives were used for the latter purpose, and within a few hours many thousands of dollars' worth of property had been destroyed.

Before the Western Union's legal department could get to work nearly all the telegraph wires and poles belonging to the Western Union in Pennsylvania had been torn down. The appeals, in which decisions have just been rendered, were taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Revolution Imminent.

A sure sign of approaching revolt and serious trouble in your system is nervousness, sleeplessness, or stomach upsets. Electric Bitters will quickly dismember the troublesome causes. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the Kidneys and Bowels, stimulate the Liver, and clarify the blood. Run down systems benefit particularly and all the usual attending aches vanish under its searching and thorough effectiveness. Electric Bitters is only 50c and that is returned if it don't give perfect satisfaction. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell.

Dates for Court Terms Changed.

Judge Woods has made an order fixing the time for holding the regular courts in Huntingdon county for the year 1905, and until further ordered, as follows:

Regular terms.—Begin on the first Monday of February and December, and the second Monday of May and the third Monday of September, continuing respectively two weeks.

Argument court.—The first Thursday after the first Monday of January, the first Monday of March and June, and the third Monday of October.

Garfield School Report.

Following is the report of Garfield school for third month ending December 9, 1904: Whole number enrolled, males 15, females 9, total 24; average attendance, males 13, females 8, total 21; per cent. of attendance, males 93, females 89, total 91.

Those present every day were Otis Pheasant, Ellis Pheasant, Homer Dell, Karl Wright, Viola Mierley, Lillie Park, Kittie Chilcote, Edna Smith and Lillian Smith. Visitors, 3. Millie Bowman, teacher.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. HUGH BLACK, M. A.

Subject: "Jesus His Own Sign and Miracle"—Mere Wonder Working is No Evidence of the Things Christ Came to Teach the World.

NEW YORK CITY.—Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which is a very large building, was filled in every part Sunday morning to hear the Rev. Hugh Black, M.A., associate of Dr. White in the Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Black had for his subject "Jesus His Own Sign and Miracle." The text was from Matthew xii:38: "Then certain of the scribes and of the Pharisees answered, saying: Master, we would see a sign from Thee. But He answered and said unto them, An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign; and there shall no sign be given to it, but the sign of the prophet Jonas." Mr. Black said:

We gather from its source, as coming from the Pharisees, that this question had a malicious purpose to undermine the authority of the new Teacher with the people by asking from Him what He could not or would not perform, but from the historical connection in which the evangelists place it the purpose was not only malicious, but almost insulting. Our Lord had been in the pursuit of His beneficent healing ministry, had cured many suffering men and women, and the Pharisees' explanation was that He had power from an evil source; He did it, they asserted, by virtue of His connection with Beelzebub, the prince of devils. And now, after this explanation of the signs and wonders Jesus did among men, they came with the insulting question, "Master, we would see a sign from Thee." What sort of a sign did they want, and what sort of evidence could convince them if they could attribute His healing ministry to diabolic art? The veiled insult of the demand is the supercilious passing over of all He had been and of all He had done, as if it did not count and as if He must now begin to do something of sufficient magnitude to convince them that His pretensions were trustworthy.

Now there is a demand for evidence which is legitimate, evidence which is necessary for the highest faith, but in this case, apart from the hypocrisy of the question, there underlay a wrong conception of revelation and a wrong conception of the nature and the place of miracles. They wanted Christ to perform some prodigy, as if a piece of wonder-working could be real evidence of spiritual things; hence, our Lord's rebuke. It is a religious rebuke. God should be recognized for what He is, and the recognition of Him should not be dependent upon external signs, which in themselves, after all, have no spiritual significance. Christ's feeling as regards this is seen through a graphic touch recorded by St. Mark, who writes that when the Pharisees came seeking a sign from Him Jesus sighed deeply in His spirit. It showed to Him a lamentable dullness of soul, to think that the recognition of the spiritual should be made to hang on prodigies and on miracle-mongering of any kind. "There shall no sign be given unto this generation." This attitude of our Lord, notice, is not contradictory to the value He elsewhere placed on miracles as evidence. He pointed, you remember, to His deeds of mercy to authenticate His claims when, as in the case of John the Baptist, there was a sincere desire to know the marks of the Messiah, but His miracles were moral acts to educate and to reveal, not to surprise and to astonish. He knew from sad experience that it was possible for men to believe in the reality of miracles and at the same time lose all its true evidential force, even to ascribe it to evil powers as the Pharisees did.

"There shall be no sign given to curiosity mongers." There can be no sign given to those who imagine that the spiritual can be proved by the material. Mere wonder working is no evidence of the things which Jesus came to teach the world. Men are not to be led to God, then or now—men are not to be led to God, in the sense that Jesus meant—by displays and conjuring tricks. The demand of the Pharisees showed a radically false idea of the whole nature and place of the miracle and the same mistake is possible to us, and possible to us in many ways and forms. We make the same mistake, for example, when we think that faith in God would be easier to us if only some portent were vouchsafed to us; if only we could see some physical evidence, especially designed to convince us. We fall into the Pharisees' error and merit their rebuke when we sigh for the certitude which we imagine would come from a celestial appearance or from a voice from heaven, or if we could put our finger into the print of the nails.

To understand Christ's attitude on this question we need to have our minds disabused of the idea that a mere miracle in the sense of prodigy is ever evidence of spiritual things. Some miracles are signs indeed, but only when there is spiritual evidence in them; that is, when they are more than mere wonder-working, which the Pharisees here desired. For example, our Lord's healing ministry was a great and constant sign of the love of God, carrying a revelation with as truly as any loving word of the Master ever did. This lets light in upon the true way in which to view the whole question. Our Lord's miracles cannot be separated from the great revelations of His whole life and teaching. His words and His works are co-related; the miracles are not to be looked on as isolated exhibitions of power, but as themselves contributing to the revelation. They were not signs, but vehicles of teaching. They are not signs externally attached to the teaching to give it weight, and therefore to make it creditable; not unexplained occurrences testifying in a mysterious fashion to the possession of divine power; they did not evidence the teaching, they themselves are the teaching. They are parables in action instead of in words, moral and spiritual in their effect, not evidential at all, except by the way. They are an integral part of the revelation of the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord. They have an essential place in the whole round of the Christian revelation as fruits—fruits of the pity of God, as manifestations of the divine love and wisdom; they are part of the manifestation of Christ; they are not guarantees of His message as the Pharisees here meant them, but part of the message itself, as much evidences of God's love as His gracious, tender words are or ever could be, therefore Christ's miracles are never to be conceived of as mere displays of power. He persistently refused from first to last to work wonders to make men believe. It is not that the demand for evidence is wrong, it is a natural demand that proof should be given of all claims, but we must make sure what really is evidence. A miracle is in itself no proof of a moral truth, and a miracle can never in itself engender spiritual faith—not if one rose from the dead would it necessarily imply the existence of God and the soul's immortality. Of course, it is true that every miracle was a sign—a sign designed to induce to spiritual results, to lead men to God, but, like the teaching itself, they could find no footing in the soul of man except through spiritual susceptibility in the man himself.

We rightly ask for evidence, but what evidence, and evidence of what? We say we would believe in Christ if only we could be convinced, but convinced how, and believe what about Christ? Men have sometimes asked, with an injured air, why they could not be convinced by an unmistakable sign from heaven, why Christ if He should be what He claims could not break down by supernatural means the barriers of unbelief and forcibly open the door of the heart and find entrance? What would such an entrance be worth morally? A mere sensuous or intellectual gratification which might come from a sign from heaven would be quite outside the purpose aimed at by our Lord. What would persuade the carnal mind of the spiritual, what? not the carnal, surely. Not if one rose fro mthe dead. Christ was accredited to His generation, not by this or that sign or wonder-working, but by His whole ministry, by Himself, by His life and teaching. He Himself was the sign. If the sign of Jesus will not be to Jerusalem what the sign of Jonah was to Nineveh, would a moment of astonishment at some wonder working create spiritual certitude? If the sign of Christ will not now convince man of the eternal love of God, what sign from heaven will?

In asking to be convinced of the spiritual by some impression of the senses we ask the impossible. A sign to prove the spiritual must itself be spiritual. If God asks from man love, will some celestial appearance create love? If God asks from man that free allegiance of the will, could a voice from heaven or a succession of voices subdue the mind and capture the heart? If God asks for righteousness or loyal obedience of the life to the law of life could anything material generate the moral? There can be no sign given to men who cannot see the sign which Jesus is Himself. He authenticates the spiritual to us. Seeing Him we must believe in God, or if not how could we be made more sure of God? Christ is the revealer of the Father. He is the sign and symbol and evidence of God. He is Immanuel, the Sign and Seal of God with us and God for us, the proof of the divine in our midst. There shall be no sign given to this generation other than that; there can be no other. He is the highest sign, and if the greater fails how can the lesser convince, and as a matter of fact Jesus has convinced the world of God, and is convincing the world. Through Him we, too, know God. By Him we have access to God. In Him we recognize God. For His sake we love God. The vision of Him is the vision of God.

This generation thirsteth for a sign. We think it an evidence of our spirituality that we do so thirst, and so we find many modern versions of the demand of the Pharisees. Sometimes in the name of science, sometimes in the name of religion. We can even manufacture signs when they seem to be lacking. Sometimes by emulating the methods of medievalism, in which the so-called lives of the saints are flouted before us, and asking us to believe in the great realities of spiritual life because of some material sign. Answers to prayer, it may be, providences which, however cogent to the individual concerned, have little meaning to others, or sometimes we have a recrudescence of the crudest spiritualism, spirit rapping, table turning, teacup manipulating, after which the devotees go home feeling that they themselves have been assisting at some act of profound worship, as if the melodramatic vulgarisms of spiritualism could prove anything but the folly of the race. Or again, we have the same claims appear in a more pretentious garb in Theosophy, or Christian Science, or whatever happens to be the fashionable form of it at the time, where esoteric mysteries of some kind are practiced. The root of all such things is this same unspiritual thirst for a sign, after thaumaturgical wonders, faith healing and other things pretty much on the level of conjuring tricks.

Ah, me. All this is a sign in itself, a sign of the weariness and despair and breakdown of the black materialism of our day to satisfy the heart of man, but it has the terrible danger of inducing a worse form of materialism still, deceiving the carnal heart by wearing the dress of spiritual religion. How unstable it is we see from the constant swing of the pendulum now from atheism and materialism to the most outrageous supernaturalism as in the case of Mrs. Besant and others, and now in the opposite direction from ultra-mysticism to ultra-rationalism. The cause of these seemingly contradictory changes it is not far to seek, as both are really based on the same foundation—a wrong conception of what the spiritual is and therefore of what is true evidence of the spiritual. This generation thirsteth for a sign. There shall be no sign given to it. No sign can be given to an unspiritual generation which would judge all things by material standards, a generation that is blind to the spiritual signs of which life is already full. There can be no voice from heaven to men who are deaf to the heavenly voice of which the whole world is already full; if the spiritual does not evidence itself; if man will not see God in Christ reconciling the world to Himself; if the sign of the cross cannot convince the stubborn heart and bend it to acknowledge its divine power. If Jesus Himself is not seen to be His own sign and miracle, His own evidence and proof, there shall be no sign given; there can be no sign given.

"There shall be no sign given unto this generation." Is that the last word? Is that the clang of the closed door in the face of a seeking soul? "Master, we would see a sign from Thee." That pitiful cry if truly asked, not as by those Pharisees, but craving for spiritual enlightenment and spiritual communion, that pitiful cry has ever been answered. Never turned He away from earnest, sincere, honest inquiry after light and truth. He condescends to our weakness when we cry, "Oh, that I knew where I might find Him." He meets us by the way. He makes our hearts to burn within us as we walk with Him, convincing us of His love, convincing us of the path, showing us the path, and it sufficeth us. When the heart thirsts with a deeper thirst than for a sign, when it thirsts after the love of God, when the heart and flesh cry out, He shows us the signs of His passion, as with Thomas, "Behold My hands and My feet." He comforts us. He comforts us with the sign of the cross, and before that wondrous manifestation of the eternal love, before that revelation of the Father's heart, we believe and worship, and adore and love, and we say in penitence and in faith, "My Lord and my God." Do we believe?

Enriched and Expanded.

Life is the goal of knowledge. All learning has, as its ultimate aim, better living. When what one knows is assiduously applied to what one does, the knowledge itself becomes enriched and expanded —Scottish Reformer.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 18.

Review of the Fourth Quarter — Read Psalms lxiii., 1-11—Golden Text, Luke iv., 8 — Topic: Israel's Decline and Fall.

Lesson I. Topic: Elisha entering upon this work as a prophet. Place: Gilead east of the Jordan. Elisha saw Elijah when he was translated, and cried, "My father, my father, the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof." Elisha took up Elijah's mantle; returned to the Jordan; smote the waters; the river was divided; Elisha crossed over on dry ground; the spirit of Elijah rested on Elisha; fifty sons of the prophets asked the privilege of seeking Elijah; Elisha refused; they urged until Elisha was ashamed; he permitted them to go; they sought three days, but found him not. The men of Jericho told Elisha that the water of the city was poor; Elisha cast salt into the spring of the waters, and the waters were healed.

II. Topic: Elisha relieving a poor widow and her family. Place: Not known. A woman in trouble came to Elisha and said that she had been the wife of one of the prophets, but that her husband was now dead and the creditor had come to take her sons as bondsmen. Elisha said: "What shall I do for thee? Tell me, what hast thou in the house?" She replied that she had nothing save a pot of oil. Elisha instructed her to borrow vessels of her neighbors, "not a few." She was then told to pour out oil into all the borrowed vessels, and set aside those which were filled. She did so and all of the vessels which she had borrowed were filled; the prophet instructed her to sell the oil and pay the debt, and to use what remained over for herself and children.

III. Topic: Restoring the life of a dead child. Places: 1. Shunem. 2. Mount Carmel. Elisha in his work as a prophet traveled from place to place; he frequently visited the village of Shunem; was entertained by one of the leading families of the place; as a reward for this woman's kindness Elisha promised that within a year she should embrace a son; when the child was four or five years old it was in the harvest fields with its father; it was suddenly taken sick; carried to the house; died at noon; the mother went to find Elisha; the woman told Elisha about her great affliction; Elisha went with her; the child was restored to life.

IV. Topic: The healing of a leper. Places: 1. Damascus. 2. Samaria. These cities were about 110 miles apart. Naaman was a leper. The Syrians had taken captive a little maid who waited on Naaman's wife. This child told her mistress about the prophet in Samaria. It was probably Naaman who told the king of Syria what the captive girl had said. The king sent Naaman to the king of Israel. The king of Israel rent his clothes; thought the king of Syria sought a quarrel with him; Elisha sent to the king asking that Naaman be sent to him; Elisha instructed him to wash in the Jordan seven times; Naaman was healed.

V. Topic Divine protection. Places: 1. Samaria. 2. Dothan. The king of Syria was warring against Israel; Elisha warned the king of Israel of the plans of the Syrians; Israel was thus saved from defeat by the Syrians; the king of Syria asked his servants to show which of them was informing the king of Israel; they replied that none of them were acting as traitors, but that Elisha, the prophet, was telling the king of Israel the words which he spoke in his bedchamber; the king of Syria sought Elisha; found him in Dothan; sent horses and chariots and a great host to take him; the Syrians were smitten with blindness; Elisha led them to Samaria; the king of Israel asked if he should smite them; Elisha provided for their necessities; sent them home; the Syrians came no more unto the land of Israel.

VI. Topic: Joash made king. Place: Jerusalem, the capital of the southern kingdom. Our lessons now return to the kingdom of Judah. At the death of Jehoram, Ahaziah became king; at his death Athaliah usurped the throne; she commanded that all the members of the royal family be put to death; in the midst of the general slaughter, Joash was hidden in the temple, where he remained concealed for six years; Jehoiada the high priest then brought him out and made him king.

VII. Topic: God's house repaired. Place: Jerusalem. As soon as Joash became king steps were taken to inaugurate a great reformation, and a solemn covenant was made between the Lord, the king and the people; Baal worship was overthrown, and the priests and the Levites were appointed to serve in the temple; a chest was placed beside the altar in the priests' court, and the people were asked to put their offerings in the chest. In this way much money was raised, and the temple was repaired.

VIII. Topic: Isaiah warning Judah. Place: Jerusalem, the prophet's home. There was great prosperity in Judah, but in the midst of it the people were rebellious and profligate, the claims of God were forgotten, and His worship ignored. Isaiah saw that because of their wickedness the Lord would soon permit heathen nations to carry them away captive; he warns the people.

IX. Topic: The evil effects of strong drink. Isaiah shows that the people were especially given to drunkenness. The land was filled with filthiness, and God pronounced a woe upon them because of this. To-day the liquor traffic is like a cancer eating the very life out of society; it destroys the morals of the country and blights wherever it touches. The man who sanctions this iniquitous business is a partaker of all the evil connected with it.

X. Topic: The temple rededicated. Place: Jerusalem. Hezekiah was the twelfth king of Judah; he sought the Lord earnestly; under Ahaz the people had become exceedingly wicked, and the kingdom was fast going into decay, but now Hezekiah cleansed the temple; made great offerings unto the Lord; he and the people worshiped the Lord; the singers sang; the people brought sacrifices in such great numbers that it became necessary for the Levites to assist the priests.

XI. Topic: The cause of the captivity. Place: Samaria. Hezekiah was king of Judah; Hoshea was king of Israel; the kingdom of Israel had become thoroughly corrupt and the government was now overthrown, and the people were carried away captive; Shalmaneser and the Syrian army came upon them and besieged Samaria for three years; Samaria was taken; Shalmaneser was succeeded by Sargon, one of his generals. Although Israel was very wicked yet God put forth every effort possible to save them; they had been warned by the prophets and urged to repent, but Israel was rebellious and would not listen, therefore the Lord removed the ten tribes out of the holy land and none but the tribes of Judah and Benjamin was left.

Mrs. Anderson, a prominent society woman of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."—MRS. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Reed, 2425 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good I have received from **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"I have been a great sufferer with female trouble, trying different doctors and medicines with no benefit. Two years ago I went under an operation, and it left me in a very weak condition. I had stomach trouble, backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, and was very nervous; in fact, I ached all over. I find yours is the only medicine that reaches such troubles, and would cheerfully recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to all suffering women."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass, as thousands do. Her advice is free and helpful.

No other medicine for women in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

How the Cavern Rat Finds Its Way.

The cavern rat, found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, is of a soft bluish color, with white neck and feet. It has enormous eyes, black as night, but quite unprovided with irises.

These eyes are perfectly insensible to light, and when the experiment has been made of catching a cavern rat and turning it loose in the bright sunlight it blunders about, striking itself against everything, is unable to provide itself with food, and finally falls down and dies.

In its native depths, however, it is able to lead a comfortable enough existence, as its enormously long whiskers are so extremely sensitive that they enable it to find its way rapidly through the darkness. The principal food of the cavern rat consists of a kind of large cricket, of a pale yellow color, and which, like most cave dwellers, is perfectly blind.—Tit-Bits.

Only Word From Letters in Order.

"It seems odd that the English alphabet, out of which can be constructed several hundred thousand words, contains just one word formed by the letters in their present order," remarked the observant young man. 'That word is 'No.' You can look the alphabet over, and you won't find any other combination of vowel and consonant characters that will form a word.

"The nearest approach is 'Ab,' which by straining a point might be considered an abbreviation of 'Abraham,' or 'Hi,' which might answer as short for Hiram.' But 'No,' one of the shortest words in the language, is the only bona fide word formed in the arrangement of the alphabet's twenty-six characters."—Philadelphia Record.

How Not to Catch Cold.

People are more likely to catch cold in the back than they are generally aware of, and if neglected may prove a serious matter. The back, especially between the shoulders, should always be kept well covered, and never lean with your back against anything that is cold. Never sit with the back in a direct draft, and when warming it by a fire do not continue to keep the back exposed to the heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do so is debilitating.—Journal of Health.

Major Austin S. Cushman, private secretary to President Fillmore, lives in New Bedford, Mass. NY51

COMPLETELY RESTORED.

Mrs. P. Brunzel, wife of P. Brunzel, stock dealer, residence 3111 Grand avenue, Everett, Wash., says: "For fifteen years I suffered with terrible pain in my back. I did not know what it was to enjoy a night's rest and arose in the morning feeling tired and unrefreshed. My suffering sometimes was simply indescribable. When I finished the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills I felt like a different woman. I continued until I had taken five boxes. Doan's Kidney Pills act very effectively, very promptly, relieve the aching pains and all other annoying difficulties."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

RIOT IN ST. PETERSBURG

Troops Called Out to Quell Demonstration of Students.

MOUNTED POLICE CHARGE CROWD

Hints of the Student Uprising Having Come to the Police, Warnings Were Issued Through the Press to the Public—At Given Signal Red Flags Were Raised by Throng.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A popular anti-Government demontsration, the participants in which included large numbers of students of both sexes, began at midday in the Nevsky Prospect and lasted about two hours. Hundreds of police and mounted gendarmes, who were hidden in the courtyard of the public buildings, emerged suddenly and charged the crowd at full gallop, driving the demonstrators in headlong confusion and screaming with terror upon the sidewalks and into adjacent streets. This led to serious encounters, fifty persons being more or less severely injured. Large numbers were arrested.

Not since the riots of 1901, when Cossacks stretched across the Nevsky Prospect from building to building, charged down the boulevard from the Moscow station to the Neva, has the Russian capital lived through such a day of excitement as this. The authorities got wind of the big anti-Government demonstrtaion planned by the Social-Democratic Labor party to demand an immediate end of the war and the convocation of a National Assembly, and leading every paper in the morning in black-faced type was an explicit warning to the public at their peril to desist from congregating in the Nevsky Prospect near the Kazan Cathedral. At the same time extensive preparations were made to quell any disturbance.

The police on the Nevsky Prospect were sextupled, and the dvorniks or house porters were marshaled in front of their respective buildings. Half a dozen squadrons of mounted gendarmerie were massed in the rear of the Kazan Cathedral, and battalions of reserve police were stationed in several courtyards out of sight. Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky gave strict orders, however, that no Cossacks should be used, and Fulon, Chief of Police, issued explicit directions to avoid harsh measures unless it should become absolutely necessary. The newspapers' warnings, however, by giving notice to those not apprised of the prospect of a demonstration, defeated the very object for which they were designed, attracting seemingly the whole population of this vast city to the broad thoroughfare, and long before the hour fixed, despite the pleading of the police, who literally lined the sidewalks, the throngs on the pavements were so dense that movement was almost impossible, while the snow-covered boulevard was black with a tangled mass of sleighs filled mostly with the curious. In throngs on the sidewalk were practically the whole student body of the capital, including many young women, who have always been prominent in Russia in Liberal revolutionary movements, and also thousands of workmen belonging to the Social Labor party, which had planned the demonstration.

Toward 1 o'clock the workmen and students seemed to swarm toward the Hotel Europe, opposite the Kazan Cathedral. The police, recognizing that the critical moment was approaching, tried in vain to keep back the human tide. Then, when there was not a single mounted policeman in sight, on the stroke of 1, from the heart of the thickly-wedged crowd a blood-red flag like a jet of flame suddenly shot up. It was the signal. Other flags appeared in other parts of the crowd, waving frantically overhead, and they were greeted with a hoarse roar, "Down with autocracy."

The students surged into the street singing the "Marseillaise," while innocent spectators, seeking to extricate themselves, crowded into doorways and hugged walls. Dismounted police made a single attempt to force their way into the crowd to wrest the flags from the demonstrators, but the students and workmen, armed with sticks, stood close and beat back their assailants. Then, like a flash, from behind the Kazan Cathedral, came wheeling a squadron of gendarmerie. The doors of adjoining courtyards were thrown back and battalions of police came out. A double squadron charged the flank of the demonstrators with drawn sabres. Five other squadrons circled the mob, cutting through the fringe of spectators, who gladly scurried to cover. There was a sharp rattle of cudgels and sabres, though the wounds showed the police struck principally with the flat of their sabres. Those confined in the courtyards who were recognized as agitators were arrested, but others were allowed to go quietly home, the wounded first having their injuries dressed.

KILL HORSES TO STOP DISEASE.

Strange Trouble Taken to Nebraska by Horse From France.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Owing to the alarming spread of a strange equind disease brought by a horse from France to Illinois and thence transmitted to Nebraska, Inspector E. T. Davidson, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has established a quarantine over the range country west of here. In the Government's efforts to eradicate the disease about nine hundred horses have been killed.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

Senator Latimer has given up hope of the passage of his Good Roads bill at the present session of Congress.

In the estimates for the diplomatic and consular service forwarded to Congress by Secretary Hay, through the Treasury Department, recommendations are made for increases in the salaries of a large number of officials in the service.

Secretary Morton served notice that influence for the promotion of naval officers will not be tolerated.

To unearth suspected scandals in Isthmian Canal affairs Representative Shackleford demanded an investigation of the Panama Railroad Company.

Attorney-General Moody's annual report dwelt on the need of giving Federal courts more power to bring indicted persons to trial.

James N. Tyner, who was Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Grant, died at 9.30 o'clock. A breakdown following a stroke of paralysis was the immediate cause of death.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Five hundred convicts in the prison at Bilibid, near Manila, P. I., made a concerted and desperate effort to escape. Armed with blacksmiths' tools which they had obtained in the prison shop they charged upon the gates. Guards in the watch tower opened fire on the rebellious convicts with a Gatling gun, and sentries on the walls used their rifles. Fifteen of the rebels were killed and thirty-seven were wounded, most of them mortally.

DOMESTIC.

Twelve miners were known to have been killed in an explosion in a mine in Burnett, Wash.

In a test vote at a meeting of the Kings County (N. Y.) Committee Senator McCarren was supported by 220 to 75.

Snow in Kansas saved the winter wheat.

Prince Fushimi was entertained at Yale University, stopping off on his way from Boston, Mass., to New York City.

Several auto drivers in New Jersey were arrested by alleged deputies, who led them to a make-believe Justice in the woods, who fined them $25 each.

The United States Supreme Court approved the order of the Texas District Court dismissing the habeas corpus suit of Charles F. Dodge.

The Empire State express ran into a freight wreck near Little Falls, N. Y., and the engine was smashed. No one was badly hurt.

The German Bank, of Buffalo, N. Y., being unable to meet a run, was closed by F. D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banking.

A suit for $350,000 brought by Paul Fuller and F. R. Coudert, of New York City, against Thomas W. Lawson was entered in the Massachusetts Supreme Court at Boston, Mass.

William Blaikie, lawyer and athlete, counsel in Fayerwether will case, died of apoplexy.

A number of convictions were found in land fraud cases in Oregon.

A decision of the Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., prevents the State from recovering over $1,000,000 penalties for alleged violation of the game laws.

President Francis, of the World's Fair, will make a tour of Europe to thank officials and others for taking part in the exposition.

Governor-elect Douglas held a conference with Massachusetts Democratic leaders in Boston.

Governor Odell, of New York State, had conferences with ex-Governor Black and others regarding the election of a Senator.

William S. Vanderbilt Allen, of New York City, is seeking to recover $50,000 for alleged illegal detention for six years in a private sanitarium.

John A. Sleicher gave a dinner in honor of Governor-elect Higgins at the Holland House, New York City. Governor Odell, Senator Depew and ex-Governor Black were among others present.

After funeral services in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, in New York City, the body of Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, the famous actress, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

FOREIGN.

General Nogi's only son was killed in the assault on 203 Metre Hill.

The speech of the Czar, read at the opening of the Finnish Diet, promises the abrogation of several laws of repression.

The indictment upon which the assassin of M. Von Plehve will be tried discloses the existence of a fighting revolutionary organization in Russia banded to overthrow the autocracy.

M. Combes' Cabinet was saved from defeat in the French Chamber in a debate on the spy system by only two votes, including those of the Ministers themselves.

A special cable dispatch from Genoa announces the death, at the age of eighty-three, of the Marchesa Costanza Pareto, nee Fitzgerald, who saved Mazzini in the revolutionary movement of 1857.

Saxony's new King held that a civil list or salary of $887,500 is not enough.

By a vote of 252 to 37 the French Senate approved the colonial treaty with England, which includes the abandonment of shore rights in Newfoundland.

Reward of Perseverance.

"Once there was a long, slim, lantern-jawed customer that used to come to my place once a day to get a five or ten-cent lunch," the retired restaurant man was saying, "and after he had paid for it he always took a match, put it in his pocket and went out. I used to wonder what he did it for, as they were of no account to him. They wouldn't light anywhere but on the box. Safety matches, you know. One day, after he had been doing it for six months, I thought to surprise him. Just before he'd finished his feed I took all the matches out of the box and slipped them in a drawer. A minute later he came around to the cashier's desk, handed over his dime, and reached for a match, as usual. There wasn't any. His face lighted up quicker'n you could say scat!

"'Hello!' he said. 'You don't need this empty box, do you?'

"'No, I guess not,' I said.

"'Well,' says he, 'I'll just take it, if you don't mind.'

"'Take it along,' I says. 'I reckon you've earned it.'

"Think of it, gentlemen. The old tightwad had about two hundred safety matches laid away somewhere, waiting for a chance to get a box he could light 'em on. Now he'd got the box, and the outfit hadn't cost him a cent. Some men are too mean to live!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Roping of the Bear.

On the tenth of September, while the round-up was on the head of James Creek, W. E. Templeton started up a large cinnamon bear, but drew off, stroked his beard and said: "Let him go, boys; we haven't got time to fool with him." Tug Wilson soon spied the bear and at once took down his rope and began to make a loop, intending to have bear steak for supper. When 'Rusty" got to the top of the ridge Tug let the string fly and got him by the neck and one front leg, which temporarily disarranged the bear's retreat. Seeing that he was caught bruin began to walk up on the rope. Tug sent in a wireless summons for assistance, but the boys failed to understand the message. The bear got near (and larger) and nearer (much larger), and finally landed on the pony, inflicting an ugly wound on the thigh and also tearing the bosom out of Tug's overalls. He then sent in for a bottle of Green River liniment and a new pair of overalls, and will now confine himself to roping cattle horses during the rest of this round-up.—Meeker (Col.) Review.

Sub-Surface Water For Plants.

Anyone who has tried the sub-surface system of watering house plants knows that it is much better than surface watering. It can be done by setting the pots in a shallow tank or pan of water, each day allowing the water to be drawn up through the soil by capillary attraction. Or water can be poured into the saucers under the pots. The soil should not be throuogly saturated, at least not often, as the excessive moisture will drive out the air, robbing the plant roots of hydrogen.

The surface soil should be kept loose to the depth of half an inch. Charcoal is very useful in the soil for house plants. It helps drainage and keeps the soil sweet.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL. *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

In contrast with the condition of affairs in Russia, Germany and France, Henniker Heaton, M. P., speaking on November 10, boasted that not one of King Edward's 300,000,000 subjects was in prison for treason or disloyalty.

The Peruna Almanac in 8,000,000 Homes.

The Peruna Lucky Day Almanac has become a fixture in over eight million homes. It can be obtained from all druggists free. Be sure to inquire early. The 1905 Almanac is already published, and the supply will soon be exhausted. Do not put it off. Get one to-day.

In the museum at Turin are some war cartoons 3000 years old.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Pe-ru-na in the Home for Catarrhal Diseases.

Under date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:

"My wife has been a sufferer from a complication of diseases for the past twenty-five years. Her case has baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing. She was also passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life.

"In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manalin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of twenty-five years' standing. At times I was almost past going. *I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me. Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more."—John O. Atkinson.*

In a letter dated January 1, 1900, Mr. Atkinson says, after five years' experience with Peruna:

"I will ever continue to speak a good word for Peruna. I am still cured of catarrh."—John O. Atkinson, Independence, Mo., Box 272.

Mrs. Alla Schwandt, Sanborn, Minn., writes:

"I have been troubled with rheumatism and catarrh for twenty-five years. Could not sleep day or night. After having used Peruna I can sleep and nothing bothers me now. If I ever am affected with any kind of sickness Peruna will be the medicine I shall use. My son was cured of catarrh of the larynx by Peruna."—Mrs. Alla Schwandt.

Why Old People Are Especially Liable to Systemic Catarrh.

When old age comes on, catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people.

This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to old people. Peruna is their safeguard. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised that entirely meets these cases. Nothing but an effective systemic remedy can cure them.

A reward of $10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonials are genuine; that we hold in our possession authentic letters certifying to the same. During many years' advertising we have never used, in part or in whole, a single spurious testimonial. Every one of our testimonials are genuine and in the words of the one whose name is appended.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1905.

The Satisfaction of It.

"Riches, my friend," said the plutocrat, "do not bring happiness."

"Maybe not," said the proletarian, "but it must be a heap of satisfaction to have a lot of money and be able to talk like that to a chap that hasn't any."—Chicago Tribune.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Automobile trains are to be run on wagon roads in German East Africa as feeders to the railway lines.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Almost seven per cent. of the cost of operating a railway is for coal.

Nothing

is so sensitive to cold as a nerve and this is the cause of

Neuralgia

St. Jacobs Oil

by friction and penetration warms, soothes and cures the worst cases. Price 25c. and 50c.

A Chronic Case.

"Oh, he's never satisfied with a job. He's kicking about the one he's got now."

"Why, I understood it was a cinch. He told me he had absolutely nothing to do."

"Yes, but he's kicking because he has to do it."—Philadelphia Press.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using Cascarets for insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented."
Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 597
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

WARPED AND CRACKED LAY DOWN FLAT. SHINGLES TAKE ON A FINE COLOR
BECOME FOREVER WATERPROOF
BY A COAT OF S. P. F. Carbolineum
30 YEARS RECORD
GROSCHE & COMY. 27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Valuable Premiums given for Wrappers

For The Laundry
Acme SOAP
at your Grocers

Send for Catalogue N. Lautz Bros. & Co., BUFFALO, N.Y.

The Mapleton Item

P. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREER.

Guy Hicks spent part of Monday at home.

Whooping cough is quite prevalent among the younger members of the community.

Miss Winifred Fultz, a nurse in the Altoona hospital, is spending a few days at her home.

—Mrs. David Simpson entertained Mrs. Moore, the W. C. T. U. worker, during her stay in our village.

Jno. Price moved from the tenant house of Mrs. Samuel Hughes to that owned by Jno. Simpson in west end.

Jno. Hicks has been in Altoona since December 3rd undergoing treatment for his eyes from Dr. Reith of that city.

Mrs. Emma Hughes has gone to Altoona to take care of Mrs. Rickard who has been in delicate health for some time.

The Misses Kirkpatrick and Boring are planning to give their scholars a real Merry Christmas time at close of school prior to the holidays.

Mrs. Martha Shearer and daughter Edith, of Alexis, Illinois, will visit among relatives and friends in this section for a couple weeks. Mrs. Shearer is a sister of Mrs. Abraham Westbrook and the Simpsons.

Dr. Wm. Ewing, for many years a prominent physician in Blair county but now of Harrisburg, visited the home of John Rupert in Henderson township Tuesday in consultation with Dr. Simpson. Mrs. Rupert, who has been ill for so long a time, still remains in a critical condition.

Recent news to Mr. John Simpson advises of the destruction by fire of the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Simpson, near Alexis, Ill. Their loss was very considerable, consisting mostly of provisions in the cellar. Captain Simpson, who owns the farm, will commence the erection of a new house at once.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hicks attended the Grange banquet at Mapleton Monday evening. James Corbin, Esq., was also in attendance but deemed it policy to return home by train even if he had to miss a feast of good things. Mr. Corbin is a pioneer Granger in this county and his fellow hayseeders enjoy having him present at their meetings.

There is much speculation as to the future use of the Simpson farm recently bought by a Philadelphia real estate agent. Many and diverse are the projects awaiting development when balmy spring days invite the blue birds to their home in the hollow and those fellows with the capital to show up what we have all been too blind to see—the riches in these old hills.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

J. D. Crotsley butchered one day last week.

Everybody was trying the snow on Sunday last.

Snow fell on Friday night and Saturday about half a foot deep.

William McNerland and Milton Park are logging for Kimmel.

S. W. Kimmel and sons are operating their large saw mill above town.

Mr. John Park and his lady friend passed through town on Sunday.

G. W. Long has a field of corn standing in shock not husked in sight of town.

Mrs. Mary Curfman has returned to Huntingdon where she expects to spend the winter.

The Grange at this place has enjoyed the most prosperous year of its existence during 1904.

Black and Drake are sawing the large slab pile in this place into stove wood for D. F. Crotsley.

Mrs. Lavina Bowman, of Cassville, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. M. Parks, and family.

Miss Anice Park left J. D. Crotsley's on Saturday last and Miss Erma Scynath expects to take her place.

Prof. C. H. Drake, our efficient instructor, is attending State Grange at Erie this week, hence no school.

The state legisiature will soon be in session and farmers in this section are hoping for a revision of the game law.

Mr. Bouse Querry passed through town one day last week with a three inch grin on his face, on account of a little girl coming to make her home at his place.

Bruce Drake and Charles Roles, of Clay township, attended a party in the lower end of the village a few evenings ago when all at once the party came to an abrupt ending. No one hurt.

George Cummins, of Huntingdon, passed through this place one day last week. George had at least six bundles on his person—one in each hand and four strapped on his back and shoulders.

Rev. Ash, of Three Springs, preached in the chapel on Sunday to a fair sized audience. The reverend is a very practical preacher, always leaving something with his audience to think about—generally hitting the nail on the head.

LATTA GROVE.

Eight inches of snow fell last Saturday since which time it has been very cold, the thermometer registering 10° below zero Sunday morning.

Last week George Lynn and Jack Dell killed three rabbits in one day. The same day Lary Bowman killed ten. Esco Walker, Lee Dell, Loyd Dell, O. H. Querry and J. H. Dell were all day killing four. There have been five hundred rabbits killed by our hunters this season and plenty are left. The season closes this week.

Following is the report of Latta Grove school for third month ending Friday, December 9, 1904: Whole No. enrolled, males 14, females 14, total 28; average attendance during month, males 12, females 13, total 25; per cent. of attendance during month, males 93, females 95, total 94. Those who missed no time during month are Homer Stever, Wilbur Lynn, Elby Monihen, Fred Crownover, Homer Crownover, Homer Bowman, Arthur Dell, Harry Bowman, Elby Querry, Elda Stever, Verna Dell, Maud Stever, Erma Monihen, Elda Dell, Maud Bowman, Ella Crownover, Elsie Wilmore, Daisy Bowman, Mabel Dell, Esther Lynn. Visitors 5. D. H. Dell, teacher.

What Makes a Tramp a Tramp.

By Jack Hazle.

The great cause to which we can attribute the existence of the hobo lies in an early lack of proper home training. It is a sad fact, but nevertheless a most painfully true one, that multitudes of parents imagine when they have fed and clothed a child properly that there their duty to him, themselves, and society is completed. Of course, they send him to school to be educated; but he is left free to select his own standard of what is worthy and right. He is never taught that success is solely dependent upon faithful, consistent effort properly applied and concentrated. He isn't urged to early discover his own talents and capabilities; nor to choose that branch of the world's work for which he is adapted. He is never shown that the most lasting compensation and happiness, in this world, lies in the successes and remunerations which are earned by honest effort in the paths of strict duty and integrity. He sees only the sweat and grime and weariness of labor, and comparing these with the apparent delights, pleasure, and easy existences of those who he knows have a sufficiency of this world's goods, he draws false conclusions therefrom. He must become rich, and that soon, to escape the disagreeable features of life. Possibly he goes to work in a shop, under parental pressure. His distaste for this slow means of advancement increases to positive hate. He is a failure. He hasn't a chance in this "bum" old town. He imagines other places better; and feels he must seek these new, alluring pastures. He hasn't the money to pay his fare, but other men have used freight trains for vehicular purposes, why not he? He ultimately goes. The first time he begs his bread he is ashamed; but an empty stomach is importunate, and will not be denied. He is also ashamed to go back home and confess failure, after his boastful assertions and promises. A few nights on the road, constantly on the alert for trainmen and police, in order to escape injury and arrest; the highly exhilarating intoxication of the wild night rides, and the succeeding resultant enervation; the evil associations of other tramps deeper in vice and degradation than himself, and the artifices of life on the road which he eagerly imbibes from their experience; the deadly lassitude and weariness, so necessarily the result of the irregular life he leads; acquisition of heretofore unknown vermin on his unwashed body—all these combine to destroy what little ambition and self-respect he has still remaining. The die is cast. The work is complete. He is a hobo for life; except he be rescued by some unaccountable vagary of inscrutable fate or the revival of some dormant good impulse which will lead to his reformation. By long odds, the great causes of the major part o trampdom are those which induce a man to lose hold on his self-respect and the esteem of those with whom he is in daily contact, acting upon a sensitive, morbid nature. In this category I would include drink, the first arrest of some previously upright character, and unsuitable environment.—The Pilgrim.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Dec. 18: "The New Testament Standard of Experience and Life"—Pledge Meeting—Matt. vi, 10; John xv, 10-16.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES.

We should keep our pledge constantly before our eyes that it may be in mind and determine our purpose.

"I will earnestly seek for myself and do what I can to help others attain the highest New Testament standard of experience and life."

This is the gist of the whole league life. We are to be earnest seekers; not merely easy going moralists, but determined strivers after good, after the best. We are to seek for ourselves first of all, but we are not to stop with self. We are to get and use all good, but our brother is to share in our good things. We may have wine and oil and beast and money and be able to secure speed, safety and comfort, but we may not act the Levite or priest in passing our needy fellow man by. We will use our wine to wash his wounds, our oil for dressing them, our beast for his riding and our money for his needs. We will seek life and help him to seek it equally with ourselves.

That is praying the prayer "Thy kingdom come." We are to help its incoming.

The right intention steadily kept is the prime essential in all this. But it is not all. There is more to our pledge that follows from this first part. Of necessity there are abstinence and participation, shunning the evil and practicing the good.

"I will abstain from all those forms of worldly amusement forbidden by the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal church, and I will attend, so far as possible, the religious meetings of the chapter and the church and take some active part in them."

Our attitude need not be misunderstood and should not be misinterpreted. We do not say that others are not Christians if they indulge in some of the popular forms of worldly amusement. We will not prevent others doing as seems best to them. We will use no harsh accusations. But for ourselves we are convinced that we can best serve God, ourselves and our fellow men by abstaining from the use of these questionable things. They tend to dissipate religious impressions and encourage temptations to worldliness and carnality. They are not helpful and often are positively injurious to spirituality. We will let them alone.

Now we have said this, let us actually do it, and do it gladly and earnestly and sweetly. Have done with all hankering after what we have abandoned. Cut loose forever and let it go, and we push ahead in the other direction.

Become absorbed in the work of the church and the society of its members. Use the means of grace, that we may grow in grace.

Too many pledge and break it. Too many will not pledge lest they break it.

Both are wrong.

Pledge and keep it.

That means, God helping me, I will help Him and myself and you.

Will you do it?

If you will, then do it now.

The Duty For the Moment.

The duty for the moment is always clear, and that is as far as we need concern ourselves, for when we do the little that is clear we will carry the light on and it will shine upon the next moment's step.—J. R. Miller, D. D.

The Light of God's Love.

Live with the light of God's love shining into your common day. Take old gifts and joys continued as though they were fresh gifts. So we can sing a new song unto the Lord every day.—Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D.

MARRIED.

FISHER—WILCOX—In Huntingdon, November 25, 1904, by Rev. J. Harper Black, D. D., A. P. Fisher, of Altoona, and Hattie J. Wilcox, of Birmingham.

BOOK—CLARK—In Huntingdon, December 1, 1904, by Rev. J. Harper Black, D., Samuel K. Book and Tessie B. Clark, both of Orbisonia.

SHOWALTER—FISHER—In Lewistown, Pa., December 7, 1904, by Robert W. Patton, J. P., David Showalter, of Marklesburg, Pa., and Mary E. Fisher, of Lewistown.

To the young man with a hunger for style (and a purse that doesn't need the obesity cure we say

J. G. ISENBERG & SON'S CLOTHES

Tailors make suits like em and get their price — double what we get. Big shoulders — Swagger cloths strong pattern contrasts and modest price labels.

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JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS. HATS, CAPS. SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

TO TIE MAKERS

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 26, 1904.

Mr. E. E. Lippincott,
Supervisor.

Referring to the question of the number of cross ties and switch timber lying along our road or cut in the woods, we are authorized to take up, under the old specifications and at the old prices, all of the cross ties and a certain percentage of the switch ties that are made in regular sets.

I wish you would clearly have it understood with the tie makers that our reason for taking up ties at this time is not because they are needed, but we feel that they have been cut for our use and it is only equitable that we take them off their hands. It is not a guarantee that we will continue to take up ties, although it is entirely likely that some time next year the buying of ties will continue in the regular way.

You are, therefore, authorized to take up at once all ties piled along our right of way at the present time, and such ties as are cut in the woods, provided they are delivered along our property prior to December 1st; after that date no ties will be taken up except by special authority from this office. Switch ties can be taken up just as fast as your requirements demand.

[Signed] Geo. H. Brown,
Asst. Engineer.

Huntingdon, Sept. 28, 1904.

Messrs. B. O'Connor & Sons,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

Please note the above for your information.

E. E. Lippincott,
Supervisor No. 7.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,

No. 412 Penn St.

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H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

John Brewster, J. H Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

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Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 14, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'lv. A. M	D'ly ex S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 55	. . .	12 00	

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville	. . .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	.	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 43	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

Week days.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	.	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	.	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 26	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	.	11 12	.	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. . .	12 15	3 11	6 00	9 48	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 20	4 40	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.45 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Crampain, 8.00 a. m., 3.45 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

L. W. BUMGARDNER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Myron McClain,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,
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Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

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KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**
FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS
Price 50c & $1.00
Free Trial.
Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE	. .	. .	. .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . .	Ar 9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	. *Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.
The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.
Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.
† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager.

Abiding In Christ.

We know how unworthy we are, and so we are ill at ease, nervous, troubled, when we think of Jesus being near. A great deal of our early training is responsible for this. We were taught that God was watching us, angry with us, ready to punish us, and that He had little sympathy with our pleasures and desires. That is all false. Christ is our dear friend. He is not a spy or a severe master, but a brother, and if we only cease thinking so much about ourselves and our sins and our mistakes and simply love Him this awkwardness of our religion will disappear. Beyond the love of your dearest friend, beyond the beauty of the most beautiful thing you have ever seen, beyond the gentleness of your own mother, is the loving nature of Jesus. Just love Him and tell Him that you love Him and you will "abide in Him."—Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S. T. D.

Prayer In the Morning.

The morning is the gate of the day and should be well guarded with prayer. It is one of the threads on which the day's actions are strung and should be well knotted with devotion. If we felt more the majesty of life we should be more careful of its mornings. He who rushes from his bed to his business and waiteth not to worship is as foolish as though he had not put on his clothes or cleansed his face and as unwise as though he dashed into battle without arms or armor. Be it ours to bathe in the softly flowing river of communion with God before the heat of the wilderness and the burden of the way begin to oppress us.—Charles H. Spurgeon.

In Guatemala.

During the last few weeks sixteen new members have been received into the Endeavor society in Guatemala city, and others are asking for admission.

Melissa Fitch, the corresponding secretary of this society, writing of its work, says, "The rainy season is now on, and although many of our people are unable to provide themselves with rain wraps we do not forget the assembling of ourselves together to read and to hear and to sing 'the wonderful words of life.'"

Power In Christian Endeavor.

In Christian Endeavor the days that have gone are a preparation for this day.

Christian Endeavor has harnessed unusual forces and set them at work for Jesus Christ.—Rev. Edwin Forrest Hallenbeck, D. D.

In Egypt.

Egypt has five societies, and they are decidedly cosmopolitan. One of them has among its members Italians, Syrians, Armenians, Copts, Hindoos, Germans, English and Americans.

Translated From the Swiss.

Endeavorers should be ready not only to seize opportunities for service, but to create them.—L'Activite Chretienne, Swiss Endeavor Organ.

FOR SALE—Span dark bay horse mules, will be 3 years old next spring. Well broke and not afraid of cars Reason for selling, have too much stock. For further particulars call on or address M. F. ROBLEY, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

AGENTS—SALESMEN.—By our new plan, you can make $7.50 per day selling our Cigars. Retailers make $4.50 profit on every 100 5c Cigars. This is no Fake, every one of our 1200 Agents are coining money. Send at once for full particulars, and territory. WHITE & CO., Suite 806, Issabella Bld., Chicago.

WANTED—Quickly, few persons to represent long established wholesale house among retail merchants and agents. Local territory of few counties. $18 salary and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Commission extra. Permanent engagement. Business successful. Previous experience not essential. Enclosed self-addressed envelope Address, SUPERINTENDENT TRAVELERS, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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PATENTS
TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

LADDERS!

We have just received a large stock of ladders, including **Step Ladders, Straight and Extension Ladders.** These ladders are of well seasoned wood, light yet **strong and durable.**
We are the only store in town making **Boots and Shoes a specialty.** Latest styles, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50. We handle the famous **DAYTON** shoes.
Groceries, fruits, nuts, confections, soft drinks, etc., etc.
DIAMOND SHOE STORE
And Green Grocery,
R. N. McCarl, - Proprietor.

William Reed & Sons

Two Weeks FOR Christmas Shopping

And we want them to be the two busiest in the store's experience!

There is such an endless variety of beautiful and useful articles gathered here that buying is made easy and all the Christmas puzzles will vanish as you walk about among the displays.

Never before has there been such an effort to please our buying public. While our stock is large you will find no trash in it, and there is taste and worth in our cheapest articles.

From north to south, from east to west the holiday spirit pervades the air. Everyone is planning. Come here and we will help you make up your mind.

UNTIL CHRISTMAS
The store is open evenings until Nine o'clock.
The wee before Christmas until Ten o'clock.

The China and Cut Glass Stock is more beautiful than ever. A Dinner Set made up to suit any idea from our beautiful open stock patterns would make a handsome present.

If you want a yard of calico, we'll try to serve you well. The regular business will not be neglected.

Heavy Reductions in Coats and Suits.

Will interest you these two weeks before Christmas. We've a few too many of the higher priced garments so we'll give you the benefit now. We can't quote prices but come and see. You'll not be disappointed.

Do not put your shopping off till the last minute.

Make your selections early and we will hold them till you are ready.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.
August 10, 1903.

FOR CHRISTMAS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE
of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.
Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.
A full line of **"1847 Rogers Bros."** SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.
FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,
Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

Do Not Walk

When you can buy a Beautiful buggy at $45.00 worth $65.00.

Hand made Buggies, 18 spokes in wheels, at $67.50; regular price $85.00.

Three-seated hand made Spring Wagons, with top and brake, at $85.00; regular price $110.

I have contracted for 200 tons of Phosphate for fall, which I will sell so low as to leave competition out of the question.

A big stock of Bran, Chop, Corn, Salt, etc., in my warerooms all the time at lowest prices.

I have anything you need to eat, wear, feed or use and can save you 15 to 40 per cent.

Clay Park,
Three Springs, Pa.

FISHER'S
Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa

Advertise your business in the ITEM.

A POET'S PRAYER.

If I have faltered more or less
In my great task of happiness;
If I have moved among my race
And shown no glorious morning face;
If beams from happy human eyes,
Have moved me not; if morning skies,
Books, and my food, and summer rain,
Knocked at my sullen heart in vain—
Lord, Thy most pointed pleasure take,
And stab my spirit broad awake;
Or, Lord, if too obdurate I,
Choose Thou, before that spirit die,
A piercing pain, a killing sin,
And to my dead heart run them in!
—*R. L. Stevenson.*

THE BRANDON AFFAIR.

Having finished his breakfast, Dr. North turned to the pile of letters which had arrived by the morning post, and leisurely proceeded to examine them. As he came to the last letter in the pile he exclaimed:

"This is Vernon's handwriting, I'll swear! It must be four years since I heard from him, when he told me he had just bought a practice in Overtown. I see the letter bears the Overtown postmark, so he must still be there."

Thus communing with himself, the doctor inserted his ivory paper knife between the flap of the envelope, and drew out the inclosure, which read as follows:

"Dear Horace: Can you come down at once? I know you have unravelled one or two intricate criminal cases, and I have one which will give you a chance of further distinguishing yourself in that direction. You remember when we were lads at school you said that you would be a detective when you became a man, but a kind Providence, backed by a stern parent, chose for you another profession. Do come if you possibly can. Wire me by what train, and I will arrange to meet you.

"Yours in haste,
"RICHARD VERNON."

At 10 o'clock the same night among the three or four passengers who alighted from the last train at Overton was Dr. North.

He had scarcely got out of the carriage when a stout, middle-aged gentleman rushed up to him, and, seizing his hand, shook it with great vigor.

"I was on my way to Brandon Towers when I met the messenger with your telegram, so I drove straight to the station here. The dog-cart is outside, so come along!" he exclaimed.

As they sped down the lonely country road, Dr. Vernon turned to his friend and said:

"I thought that my bait would fetch you, North. The patient we are going to visit is Mr. Brandon of Brandon Towers, said to be a millionaire two or three times over. I have been attending him professionally for twelve months now, and I have come to the conclusion that he is being slowly but surely poisoned. I confess it has baffled me, and I sent for you in the hope that you might drop on some solution."

"Who will benefit by your patient's death?" asked Dr. North.

"I believe his only near relative is his nephew, Captain Norton, who is reported to be heir to all his uncle's wealth. He is a captain in the militia, and resides at the Towers. He appears to be much concerned about his uncle's illness; but from what I have heard recently I imagine his concern is more apparent than real."

"Then, I take it, you suspect the nephew of having a hand in the affair?" said Dr. North.

"I do strongly suspect him, but I have no proofs on which I can base my suspicions. Since I have had his food prepared by the nurses it has been impossible for him to mix any poison with it, and as one of the nurses is always present with the patient, how is it possible for any poison to be administered to him?"

"Does your patient smoke?"

"Well, he was a great smoker before his illness, but I ordered him to drop the habit altogether. However, he kicked against this, but agreed that he would not smoke more than one mild cigar a day."

"What kind does he smoke?" was Dr. North's next query. "Does he ever give you one of them?"

"No, he has never been smoking when I have called; but his nephew, Captain Norton, invariably asks me into the smoking room to have a choice weed with him, and report on his uncle's condition."

"I strongly suspect your patient is being done to death by means of drugged cigars," said Dr. North. "But I imagine Captain Norton would have some difficulty in obtaining the chemicals necessary for this purpose."

"I do not think so," replied Dr. Vernon. "You see he dabbles a good deal in chemistry, and he has got a fine laboratory fitted up."

"They had now reached the massive entrance gates to the park, and making their way up the long avenue of poplars, drove round the end of the Towers into the stable yard.

Dr. Vernon threw the reins to a groom, and, springing out of the gig, the two men made their way to one of the entrance doors, where stood a tall, elegantly-attired young man, with a solitary eyeglass stuck in his eye, and a face which plainly bore the signs of dissipation.

"How do you do?" he drawled.

"This is my friend, Dr. North—Captain Norton."

"Aw! How do you do, doctor?" he said, in the same drawling tone.

"I brought Dr. North to see your uncle and express his opinion," said Dr. Vernon. "You remember I said yesterday I thought I would call some one in and hold a consultation."

"You did perfectly right, doctor. No money must be spared to restore my poor, dear uncle to health and strength again. He has been rather worse this afternoon, I am sorry to say. Call at the smoking room as you came down, and let me know how you find him."

Dr. Vernon led the way up the great staircase and along a wide corridor, then tapped gently at a closed door, opened it, and passed inside, motioning his friend to remain where he was.

He was back again in a few moments.

"I have told Mr. Brandon you are here, so come forward."

Mr. Brandon was a man of about sixty years of age, tall and broad-shouldered, and before his illness must have been a man of magnificent proportions. He shook hands and spoke in a spiritless way to Dr. North.

"Your nephew informs me you have been worse today," said Dr. Vernon.

"Yes; I had a severe attack this afternoon, but it soon passed away, and I feel much better now."

"Have you been smoking again today?" continued the doctor.

"I had one cigar with my nephew this morning; but it was a very mild one, and I assure you I didn't smoke half of it."

While Dr. Vernon continued his questioning, Dr. North turned to the nurse and asked her what had become of the cigar left by Mr. Brandon.

"Captain Norton threw it into the fire this afternoon when he came in," she replied. "He always throws the fag ends into the fire after they have had a smoke."

"He seems to be very particular over trifles," said Dr. North. "Does he clear the ashes in the same way?"

"Oh, no! Here is the tray containing the ashes of this morning's cigar."

She pointed to a small stand, on which stood a gold cigar tray, holding a small heap of ashes.

At this point the nurse was called by Dr. Vernon, and Dr. North, glancing round to see that he was not observed pulled a piece of paper out of his pocket. He then shook the cigar ashes into it, and screwing it up, replaced it in his pocket.

A few minutes later the two doctors bade their patient good-night, and made their way to the smoking-room, where Captain Norton was awaiting them.

An hour later the two old friends were in Dr. Vernon's surgery; and, although it was past the hour of midnight, neither of them thought of retiring to rest.

They were surrounded by a formidable array of bottles, and had before them a number of test tubes, each of which contained a small portion of the cigar ashes.

Test after test was applied, and at length they were enabled to prove that the ash contained traces of a deadly poison.

Soon after nine o'clock in the morning they were at Brandon Towers again, and had a long interview with Mr. Brandon, who was astounded at their revelations.

He stated the cigars given him by his nephew were small and light colored, and on several occasions he had noticed a strange flavor about them which he did not at all dislike.

Captain Norton was called in, and his uncle asked him for his cigar case. He hesitated a moment, then handed it over. It contained a cigar similar to the one described.

"Now, Fred," said Mr. Brandon, sternly, "you must smoke this cigar before you leave the room. I want to see what effect it will have upon you."

Seeing that all was discovered, the young man showed his cowardly nature by dropping on his knees and in a whining tone beseeching his uncle to forgive him.

"You are a murderer in everything but deed," replied his uncle; "and I ought to hand you over to the officers of the law; but for the honor of the family I will not do that. I will give you a check for five hundred pounds on condition you leave England at once and never return. Give me my check book from that table and a pen, Vernon."

The doctor handed him book and pen, and he rapidly scribbled out a check in favor of his nephew for five hundred pounds.

"Now, begone, you scoundrel!" he shouted, as he flung the scrap of paper to the captain.

Mr. Brandon was soon on the road to recovery, and he did not forget the services rendered him by the doctors. —New York News.

Agriculture is so neglected in Russia that the average yield of wheat an acre is little more than one-fifth the average yield from English soil.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Killed in Fire.

In a small house fire in 4 Chatham street, Pittsburg, three lives were snuffed out in an instant. The dead are Mrs. Rock Perry, Charles Down Perry, three years old, and Harmar B. Perry, two years. Mrs. Perry was cleaning a carpet with benzine in the front room late in the afternoon, and the two little children were with her. There was an explosion and no one could get to the three in time to save them. The house was only partly burned, the fire being extinguished in fifteen minutes. The charred bodies were found huddled in a corner. Mrs. Perry's arms held the lifeless bodies of the two children. Henry, a ten-year-old son, was seriously burned in trying to get into the house. He would have rushed to certain death had he not been held back by neighbors. Several firemen were overcome by the heat and fumes.

Woman Traps a Burglar.

A burglar was caught red handed at 4 o'clock the other morning by Patrolman Lewis Meeth in the act of leaving the grocery store of Vanzant Buck, at Third and Fulton streets, Chester. The burglar was loaded down with hams and had his pockets stuffed with groceries and provisions. Mrs. Buck was attending to a sick child and heard a commotion in the store. She aroused her husband, who discovered the burglar at work in the store, and he notified the police. The prisoner gave his name as James Dougherty, and said his residence was near Seventeenth and Market streets, Philadelphia. He was committed to jail, without bail, by Magistrate Smith. The glass was cut out of other store windows, and it was evidently the intention of Dougherty to commit other burglaries.

Tenement Blown Up.

A child, three years old, was burned to death and six persons were seriously burned in a fire at Elk Run, near Punxsutawney. The building which was burned was occupied by six Italian families, numbering thirty persons. The men in the house, who were miners, had a keg of powder, which was exploded, tearing the roof from the building and converting the crowded house into a roaring furnace. When the explosion took place the occupants of the house became panic stricken. In the rush down stairs they trampled over each other and fought fiercely in their efforts to reach the doors. Two men were fatally burned and three other men and one woman were seriously burned.

Leaky Main Menaces Pennsy.

A leak in the Pennsylvania Railroad water main at Blair Furnace resulted in a shutdown of all the company's shops at Altoona. The leak was immediately repaired, but great difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient water for engines to keep trains running. A pumping station was in operation at Tipton, and engines were sent there for water. Pittsburg Division engines used the new Portage road and water at Mule Shoe Curve. Judge Bell heard the injunction to stop the railroad's work on Tipton Run. He said: "If any one can suggest a plan to equally divide the water between city and company I would accordingly make a decree."

Autoist on Trial For Killing.

Titus De Bobula, an architect, of Pittsburg, was up for trial charged with manslaughter. He was accused of running down and killing Mrs. Mary Stauffer with his automobile. The Coroner's jury exonerated him, but a son of the dead woman made a charge of manslaughter and the Grand Jury returned a true bill. The case is an unusual one and automobilists generally are interested in its outcome.

Wrecker Sorry He Failed.

Just to see what would happen to the trains, Samuel Burd, aged twelve, of Tyrone, placed railroad spikes on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near his home. An east and west bound train passed over them, and young Burd felt rather disappointed because neither was wrecked. When arrested he confessed, and Judge Bell sent him to the House of Refuge.

Cheapest Town in the State.

With the school and county taxes the only kinds collected at Port Clinton, that town is one of the cheapest for property owners in the State. There are three hotels, and the license money returned to the borough by the State pays for keeping the streets in repair and lighting them, besides other expenses. The town has a population of 500 and 150 voters.

All Through the State.

Berwick has 200 cases of measles.

The State Builders' Exchange convened at Harrisburg.

A chapel is about being completed in Fairview Cemetery, Boyertown.

Spring City and Royersford workingmen propose organizing a co-operative store.

Hazleton has just organized its fourth bank, the new one having $125,000 capital.

Farmers around Shippensburg are hauling on sleds the water for their thirsty stock.

Prevalence of diphtheria has caused the postponement of a teachers' institute at Parkerford.

The Reading Railway practically abandons Mill street station, Norristown, in its new schedule.

The Jenkintown Trust Company occupied its new building, at the corner of Greenwood avenue and Old York road.

LABOR WORLD.

The members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union are fully employed.

The leather belt in many factories is being rapidly replaced by the electric motor.

The Fall River strikers have received the first installment of $5000 from the Federation of Labor.

The dispute between the coal miners and the Morris Run Coal Company became desperate and a strike was ordered.

The sixth annual ball of Buffalo (N. Y.) bartenders was held at Convention Hall, and surpassed all previous efforts and fulfilled every expectation.

On account of the Chicago manufacturers refusing to renew the usual contracts with the union the Garment Workers have walked out in a body.

The third annual convention of the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America will meet in Minneapolis beginning January 1, 1905.

The non-union boilermakers working at the Hornellsville (Pa.) shops of the Erie have gone out in a body, showing that grievances exist there independent of unionism.

The Struthers' plant of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, at Youngstown, O., employing 450 men, will resume at once, after an idleness of a year and a half.

The Fall River manufacturers opened the mills to the strikers as scheduled, and were forced to shut down for an indefinite time because the workers would not accept work under the conditions offered.

The trend of Italians to the South is one of the striking features of the labor movement of to-day. They find abundant work at top-notch prices awaiting them. Especially are they in demand for the cotton patch, the lumber districts and the coal mines.

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

Mukden reported 1500 Japanese killed in an ambuscade.

The double-tracking of the Transsiberian Railway has begun.

Japanese General Nakamura's wounded leg was amputated.

General Kuropatkin reported that his troops buried 230 Japanese bodies.

The question of reinforcing the Baltic fleet with the Black Sea fleet was revived.

After four days' fighting the Japanese in North Manchuria fell back below Sentsentsin.

British colliers were warned by Lord Lansdown of the risk they run in supplying the belligerents.

It is reported that Russia has ordered an army division to proceed from the Caucasus to the Afghan frontier.

A German steamer, laden with clothing, medicine and food, was seized by a Japanese warship near Port Arthur.

The Mikado said in opening the second war Diet: "Our expeditionary forces have been victorious in every battle."

Skirmishing was reported from the Russian front at Mukden and failure on the part of the Japanese to cut communications.

The Russian War Office was reported as having received information that Field Marshal Oyama's army does not exceed 150,000 men.

Admiral Voelkersam's division passed Perim and headed for Aden. Two battleships, two cruisers and seven destroyers, with transports and colliers, were sighted.

Dispatches from General Nogi said the Japanese held 203 Metre Hill against nightly attacks, in which the Russians had lost, it was estimated, 3000 men. It was added that the fleet in the harbor had been badly battered by Japanese shells.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Navigation on the Elbe, Germany, was reopened recently, after having been interrupted for eighty days.

Timber wolves in the country north of Laramie, Wyo., are said to be more numerous this season than for years.

In order to supply their regular trade butchers in many parts of the country have been slaughtering all their own meat.

A new marine reptile has been discovered in the Hosselkus limestone in the upper triassic of Shasta County, California.

More than $1,000,000 is to be spent in the construction of a huge reservoir and irrigation system in Platte canyon, Colorado.

A semi-club and boarding house for young women of the stage is to be started in Chicago, Ill., by the Actors' Church Alliance.

The little gasoline schooner Barbara Hernster returned to Seattle, Wash., recently from the Arctic with $30,000 worth of whalebone.

Admiral Nelson's statue, at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, Eng., was found the other morning with its nose painted a bright red.

The valuable collection of minerals belonging to George J. Brush, late director of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, has been given to the institution.

Dr. Thorley, a medical town councilor, at Bolton, Eng., calls small bedrooms death traps, and the Council is seeking parliamentary powers to prescribe a minimum cubic space for bedrooms.

Captain Wise recently arrived at Margate, having made a voyage of 40,000 miles from British Columbia in a two-and-one-half ton "dugout" canoe, called Tillikum. The journey occupied three years, three months and twelve days.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Dr. G. O. Walker won the golf championship of Germany at Berlin.

"Dan" Hurley has been re-elected captain of the Harvard football team.

Kilkenny defeated Galway on Knickerbocker Oval at Gaelic football by 3 to 0.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., paid $450 for a pair of bantams at the New York Poultry Show.

Admirers of cross country sport were enthusiastic over the steeplechase events at Bennings.

Eighteen teams started in the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York City.

O. F. Thomas has purchased the racing automobile driven by Gabriel in the Vanderbilt Cup race.

Sidney Dillon, sire of Lou Dillon, 2.01, was sold for $9000 to Sterling R. Holt, of Indianapolis, Ind.

W. E. Shutt, of Cornell, holding a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford, won four athletic events in England.

Miss Bishop, national woman golf champion, won her match in the open tournament at New Haven, Conn.

Prince Smith, of Berlin, Germany, bought the trotting stallion Idolita, 2.09¼, for $4450 at the Fasig-Tipton sale.

Herald Square Exhibition Hall, in New York City, was the scene of the initial show the Association of Poultry and Pet Stock Breeders.

Hildebrand's mount, Hochmeister, fell in the first race at Los Angeles, Cal., and broke his neck. The jockey escaped with a few bruises.

John J. Daly, Irish cross country champion, won similar honors of the Metropolitan district at Travers Island. The Xavier A. A. was the first in the senior team race, while the Pastime A. C. led the junior runners home.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Optional classes have been started in gymnastic work at Princeton.

The University of California now spends $80,000 a year on agricultural education and research.

More than 34,000 young men and women have been educated at the University of Michigan.

The Gore Hall Library at Harvard has lately received 600 dissertations from German universities.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Fayerweather will case confirms to Rochester University about $225,000.

At a recent meeting of the Princeton Historical Society it was decided to publish immediately the third volume of Freneau's poems.

The gift of his mineralogical collection by Professor Brush to the Yale Scientific School transfers permanently to that institution one of the finest working collections in the country.

A bibliography of "Columbiana," the books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to Columbia, has been published under the editorship of C. A. Nelson, reference librarian.

St. Paul's Chapel, at Columbia University, which is now in process of construction south of Fayerweather Hall, will be cruciform in its general plan, and will have a seating capacity of about 900 persons.

Mr. William A. Wheelock, chairman of the New York University Council, has provided for the continuance of the lectures at Washington Square, New York City, under the auspices of l'Alliance Francaise.

Williams College has already received the sum of $100,000 under the provisions of the Fayerweather will, and the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court affecting the residuary estate will give the college about $90,000 more.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Queen of the Netherlands is an enthusiastic farmer.

John C. Cutler, Republican Governor-elect of Utah, was born at Sheffield, England.

The Dowager Empress of China has already spent nearly $4,000,000 on her own monument.

The Prussian architect, Gustav Ebe, celebrated his seventieth birthday a few weeks ago.

Lord Lansdowne has in his day signed five arbitration treaties—not up to Mr. Hay's record, however.

Emperor William has bestowed the Crown Order of the third class on Professor Starr W. Cutting, of Chicago University.

Judge Andrew J. Harlan, of Savannah, Mo., is the only surviving member of the Thirty-first Congress. He was born in Ohio in 1815.

The widow of President Benjamin Harrison has placed, in his memory a window in the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis.

With the retirement of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, after twenty-nine years of service, will go the last pair of cowhide boots from the Senate.

Mr. Kato, who was formerly Japanese Minister at London, has purchased the Tokio newspaper, Nichi Shimbun, and he will personally conduct it.

Eduard von Hartmann is the first German philosopher who has lived to see one of his works reach its eleventh edition. It is his "Philosophy of the Unconscious,' which first appeared in 1869.

Father Ambrose Agius, recently appointed delegate from Rome to the Philippines, was born in Egypt, educated in England, founded a Benedictine house at Malta, and is an apostle of peace.

CZAR'S FLEET DESTROYED

Port Arthur Squadron Annihilated by Metre Hill Guns.

NEARLY EVERY VESSEL IS SUNK

Four Naval Guns of the Japanese Army on 203 Metre Hill Accomplish Task Begun by Their Navy Weeks Ago—Entire Harbor Now at Mercy of Foe's Cannon—Jap Losses Heavy.

Tokio, Japan.—A bulletin from General Nogi's headquarters indicates that the Russian fleet in Port Arthur has been wholly destroyed. The army has accomplished that which Admiral Togo's ships could not do. The destruction of the fleet makes it unnecessary for the commander of the Third Army to sacrifice his soldiers in storming the remaining land forts. There is now no refuge in the East for the Baltic warships sent to assist Russia's naval power at the scene of hostilities. The three Vladivostok cruisers are shut in by ice, and with the Japanese guns dominating Port Arthur harbor the Baltic fleet will have no place of refuge and no base from which to fight.

The announcement from the Third Army Corps headquarters that the battleship Sevastopol was sunk by the stern and that the battleship Peresviet was under water to her funnels settled all question of danger from the once formidable warships in the harbor. Admiral Togo has now four battleships, seven armored cruisers and fourteen protected cruisers in addition to a fleet of torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats, and with these he can either wait for the Baltic fleet or sail to meet the division which has come through the Suez Canal. In any event, Port Arthur has ceased to be the main objective of Japan. The 4000 or 5000 Russian soldiers imprisoned there are not a menace in the Japanese situation, and with the fleet destroyed there is little doubt that two-thirds of General Nogi's army either is on the way or soon will be despatched to reinforce Marshal Oyama's divisions on the left bank of the Sha.

In five days four naval guns on 203-Metre Hill have destroyed battleships and first class cruisers whose estimated value is $10,000,000 in money. It was impossible for these ships to escape to sea. For a month past the entire outer harbor has been so mined that no warship could avoid destruction in an attempt to pass out. All the small Japanese warships were engaged in this work, and so successfully, it now turns out, that the three Russian ships which attempted to drag the mines were destroyed. A bulletin announced that the famous cruiser Bayan was on fire.

Another dispatch said that the Bayan was sunk to her topmasts and that the Pallada, a cruiser of the first class, had also gone down by her stern. In this dispatch the news was confirmed that the Retvizan was under water and that the battleship Poltava had shown a heavy list. No account was made of the torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, nor of the two harbor defense boats, but it was assumed that they have been destroyed.

FAMILY SLAIN, HOME BURNED.

Farmer Supposed to Have Killed Wife, Girls and Himself.

Columbia, S. C.—Aroused by a fire that was destroying the house of Benjamin B. Hughes, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of Trenton a village in Edgefield County, rushed to the scene and found themselves in the presence of a terrible tragedy.

Hughes, his wife, and two daughters were found dead, the man shot through the head and the wife and girls with their heads crushed in. All four bodies were badly charred.

Emily and Hattie Hughes, aged nineteen and fifteen respectively, had been murdered as they slept in the same bed. The wife, in a room across the hall, was also killed in her bed. The father lay on the floor near by, a pistol, one chamber of which had been discharged, resting near his right hand.

Hughes was forty-two years old, and a merchant and farmer, supposed to be prosperous. There is no reason known why he should have been murdered, as he was on good terms with the people of the community. The circumstances would seem to indicate that he slew his family and after setting fire to the house committed suicide. Bloodhounds were brought to the scene, but could find no trail, and in the absence of a motive those who hold to the theory of murder could not solve the mystery. There was no sign that anybody left the house after the fire started.

TO USE BIG HOSPITAL FUND.

Agreement Has Been Made Between Harvard and Brigham Trustees.

Boston, Mass.—An agreement between the Harvard Medical School and the trustees of the $5,000,000 Brigham hospital fund, just released by a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, has been made, and the hospital will be erected as soon as possible on land in the Back Bay adjoining the new Medical School buildings, which are gifts of J. P. Morgan and others. The two institutions will be separate, but the hospital will have the benefit of Harvard laboratory work, research and skilled scientists, while Harvard will use the hospital for clinics and demonstrations.

TREASURY REPORT ISSUED

Secretary Shaw Informs Congress of the Nation's Financial Standing.

Suggests a Federal Law For All Trust Companies—The Deficit in 1904 and Its Cause—Report on Customs.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in his report on the finances of the Government, which was sent to the House, suggests a law giving trust companies of large capitalization in large cities the privilege of incorporating under Federal law, with corresponding supervision. On this point he says:

Within the last few years trust companies have made a relatively much larger growth in all the large cities than national banks. There were twenty-seven trust companies and forty-nine national banks in New York City ten years ago. The same city now has forty-seven trust companies and only forty-one national banks. Ten years ago the aggregate capitalization of the New York city trust companies was $26,400,000 and of national banks of the New York City trust companies are capitalized at $54,900,000 and the national banks at $110,300,000, showing about the same relative increase. But the difference in the growth of deposits is marked. Trust companies in New York City held less than $260,000,000 ten years ago and they now hold more than $875,000,000, while deposits in national banks have increased from more than $550,000,000 to a fraction less than $1,100,000,000. Thus, trust company deposits show an aggregate growth of $65,000,000 more than national bank deposits, and a growth of 240 per cent. as against 100 per cent. in national banks.

Other large cities exhibit similar conditions. Many trust companies hold commercial accounts and are regularly engaged in discounting paper, and they hold in the aggregate more than $2,000,000,000 in deposits. Few, if any, of the States have any statutory requirement respecting reserve, and few of the companies are members of the clearing houses.

I suggest the propriety, therefore, of a law giving trust companies of large capitalization in large cities the privilege of incorporating under Federal law, with corresponding supervision. If such right were extended, the more conservative would probably avail themselves thereof, and this would compel others to cultivate conservatism.

Here is what Secretay Shaw has to say on the currency:

Our currency system, though somewhat complicated, has been proved safe and reliable under every practical test. The exchange of gold for all forms of money issued or coined by the Government on demand, authorized by act of Congress approved March 14, 1900, removes every suggestion of public distrust or doubt. The system has one recognized weakness, however, it is non-elastic. This criticism is sometimes answered by the statement that national banks possess the power to increase circulation at will. Actual experience demonstrates the insufficiency of this prerogative to correct recognized evil.

To meet a demand for paper money of small denominations, I recommend that national banks be permitted to issue a larger proportion of their authorized circulation in denominations of five dollars, and that authority be given to issue one-eighth of the aggregate volume of gold certificates in denominations of ten dollars.

The report shows that the receipts from all scources for the fiscal year 1904 were $684,214,373.74, of which $143,582,624.34 were postal revenues. Customs contributed $261,274,564.81 and internal revenues $232,904,119.45.

The expenditures for the same period were $725,984,945.65, the postal item being the same as in the receipts. This shows a deficit of $41,770,571.91. The sum of $50,000,000 was paid for the right of way of the Panama Canal. The navy cost $102,956,101.55 and the military establishment $115,035,410.58. The pension item is $142,559,266.36.

There is no opportunity apparent to the Department where greater economy in administrative departments can be practiced without injury to the public service, and economy which injures the public service is parsimony and not economy. It is the opinion of the Department that a large sum could be profitably invested in public buildings within the District of Columbia.

MINE OWNER MURDERED.

Dallas Police Believe He Was Slain For Revenge—Slayers Rob Victim.

Dallas, Texas. — Charles Goldstein, the owner of large business and mining interests in Dallas and in Dawson City, Alaska, was murdered in Dallas and robbed of $2000 in money, diamonds valued at $500, a costly watch and other valuables.

The body was found in the southern suburbs of the city. The top of the head had been blown off, and a large pistol with two chambers empty was lying near.

PANAMA JUBILANT.

Demonstration in Honor of United States Secretary of War Taft.

Panama.—There was a great demonstration in the Cathedral plaza in honor of Secretary of War Taft, consequent upon the satisfactory termination of his negotiations with Panama on behalf of the United States. Mr. Taft spoke to the crowd from a balcony of the Central Hotel.

CONGRESS IN SESSION

Both Houses Convene For the Last Session of the Term.

ADJOURNMENT IS THEN TAKEN

The Usual Scenes of an Opening of Congress Are Witnessed — Many Floral Tributes—Hilarity in the House—New Members Seated — Remembrances of Hoar and Quay.

Washington, D. C. — Congress and real winter weather came down upon Washington, and although Congress got through with its work early the weather kept right on. Up in the big white domed building on Capitol Hill there were enacted again the scenes that usually mark the first day of a legislative session. The crowds were as great in spite of disagreeable things underfoot and overhead, and the attendance of Senators and Representatives was up to the first day standard.

They were well worth seeing, these opening ceremonies, even by those who had witnessed many Congresses come and go. Everybody was in good humor, defeated Democrats as well as re-elected Republicans. Those fortunate enough to get into the galleries were in holiday mood, particularly the women, most of whom wore their best outdoor gowns.

In the corridors of the Senate and the House, and in fact all over the Capitol, visitors pushed and jostled each other. All of them seemed to be hurrying somewhere and getting nowhere. The national character of Washington's population was pretty well demonstrated by the fact that every Senator or Representative who went out into the corridors, no matter what part of the country he hailed from, was buttonholed by constituents who reside here. It was a conglomerate crowd, and exceedingly interesting.

Those who could not get into the galleries of the Senate wandered over to the House, and, finding admission there an equally helpless task, wandered back Senateward, or into the restaurants, or stood around the Rotunda or Statuary Hall. A restless crowd it was, but an orderly one, apparently in the best of humor.

The boys who serve as pages in the Senate and the House were kept busy all the morning carrying in and placing on the desks of members big bunches of roses and chrysanthemums and other floral tributes.

Seventy-three members of the upper house attended the opening session. The session was brief and perfunctory. After the roll call the appointment of committees to notify the House and the President that the Senate was ready for business, and the adoption of resolutions out of respect to the memory of the late Senators Hoar and Quay, the Senate adjourned until the next day.

Over on the House side the scenes were less dignified and quiet, but more interesting to the general run of spectators. The floor was alive early with crowds of Representatives and others, and shouts of laughter went up from every group.

The public galleries were filled, but the spectators numbered only half as many as on previous opening days, for the reason that a new arrangement of seats has reduced the gallery capacity from 1200 to 600. On this account, and to prevent overcrowding and confusion, admission was limited to those holding tickets furnished by members.

The thunder of voices ceased suddenly when the Speaker brought his gavel down. While the session lasted nearly an hour, as against twelve minutes for the Senate, no business of any importance was transacted. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was the swearing in of six new members elected to fill vacancies in the present House, after which an adjournment was taken in memory of the late Senators Quay and Hoar.

With the galleries of both houses crowded with spectators, and the floors of the chambers almost filled with immense floral pieces sent by friends of the legislators, the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress the next day heard President Roosevelt's message.

MAYOR WAS DETAINED.

Protest Against Examination as to Fitness to Enter This Country.

St. John, N. B.—Louis Chaplin, Mayor of St. Pierre and Miquelon, a French possession in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and three other men from the same place, were detained here by United States Immigration Agent Hapburg and held for examination as to their fitness to enter the United States.

They arrived at 6.30 o'clock in the morning and boarded the Boston train on their way to New York, there to take steamer for France. They say they were ordered from their car and held for the next train, at 6 o'clock at night, thus making them lose the day and preventing a proposed stay in Boston, where they had business. The Mayor said that he intended complaining to the French Consul in New York.

Ice Closes Hudson.

The New York night boats from Albany and Troy, N. Y., battled with the ice in their last trip of the season, which marked the closing of navigation on the Hudson River.

General Grippenberg En Route.

General Grippenberg, a special cable dispatch stated, left Harbin, where the second Russian army was assembled, to meet General Kuropatkin.

HURT BY GUN CONCUSSION

Artillery Soldiers at Fort Wetherell Hurled to the Ground.

Ten-Inch Rifle Exploded Prematurely and Twenty-four Soldiers and Officers Were Stunned by the Concussion.

Newport, R. I.—Lifting a ten-inch gun from its carriage and hurling it back on its trunnions, a 570-pound shell exploded prematurely in the chamber of a gun in Fort Wetherell, at Narragansett Bay, threw the entire gun crew, which included Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Willard of the engineers and Lieutenant Frank W. Rawlston of the coast artillery, to the ground and sent the metal shell hurtling through the top of the parapet and out to sea.

Fears were had at first that both the officers had been blinded and perhaps made deaf by the explosion, but sight and hearing returned to them and they are suffering only from bruises and cuts about their faces. Both were taken to the post hospital, however. The soldiers who were with them were more fortunate and suffered only from the falls they had. The accident, it is said, is the first in Fort Wetherell.

A detachment of the Ninety-seventh Coast Artillery was at rifle practice under command of Colonel Willard and Lieutenant Rawlston. Several shots had been fired before this last shell was placed in the gun. The breech had been closed, locking in the great weight of metal and its explosive charge, and the men were about to place in position the gear which takes up the recoil when for some reason not yet explained the charge was fired. The officers were standing nearly directly in rear of the gun and the men were working beside it, when with a terrifying roar the shell was ejected from the steel barrel and the massive tubular piece vaulted backward as if alive, springing clear of its carriage, which it tossed from it like a pebble. The muzzle of the weapon was deflected downward and the shell tore its way through the wall of masonry, wrecking it, and passed out into the ocean.

Every man near the gun was thrown from his feet, but the soldiers were the first to recover themselves. They found their officers stunned beside the gun carriage and picked them, bleeding from head and face, from the ground. The concussion had been overwhelming, and that together with the fall had left the officers unconscious. It was some time before they recovered their senses, and then they were taken to the hospital. Colonel Willard was able to walk to his quarters after his injuries had been treated.

When the men examined the damage which had been done, they found the top of the parapet had been torn away for twelve feet or more, that the gun carriage had been wrecked, and the platform on which it had stood had been destroyed. The gun itself was badly battered, and it may be that the mechanism of the breech has beer damaged irreparably.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN DEAD.

Veteran Politician, of Kings County, N. Y., Passes Away at His Home.

New York City.—Hugh McLaughlin, long the leader of the Kings County Democracy, died suddenly of heart disease at 11.15 o'clock at night while disrobing in his bedroom at his residence, 163 Remsen street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. McLaughlin dined with his family earlier in the evening, and said at the time that he was "feeling bully." Leaving his home soon after 7 o'clock he went as was his nightly custom to the rooms of the Exempt Firemen's Association in Borough Hall, and had a setto with dominoes with some of his old cronies.

While retiring that night Mr. McLaughlin complained of feeling ill. His wife, seeing his face was very pale, despatched a servant to summon Dr. Joseph A. Kene, the family physician. Dr. Kene on arriving at the house found Mr. McLaughlin stretched out on the bed half conscious. He died shortly after.

Mr. McLaughlin was without question the most powerful county leader in the nation in the early days of his control, before age began to make inroads on his mental and physical vigor. He suffered keenly the loss of the leadership a year ago, and those who knew him best observed that he had been failing steadily.

Mr. McLaughlin was probably one of the wealthiest men in the State, and his fortune is estimated at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. It consisted of large blocks of telephone, elevated railroad and gas and electric light stocks and securities. His real estate holdings are said to be worth several millions.

A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

Remarkable Feats Performed by Boat Built at Kiel.

Berlin.—The Germania Works at Kiel have built a submergible torpedo boat, which has met a number of tests successfully, maneuvring readily above and below the surface, and diving and rising very quickly. She descended off the bow of a battleship, and rose up on her opposite quarter, maneuvred for two hours submerged, and won a game of hide-and-seek with a swift steamer detailed to follow her. The Admiralty, nevertheless, is continuing experiments with other types of submarine boats.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standart quality is 3½c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra.	$ 27	@	$ 27¼
Firsts	24	@	26¼
Seconds	20	@	23
State dairy tubs, firsts	22	@	24
Imitation creamery	15½	@	20
Factory, thirds to firsts	13	@	17
CHEESE.			
State, full cream, fancy	10½	@	11¾
Small	—	@	12
Part skims, good to prime	7¼	@	8
Part skims, common	—	@	6
Full skims	3½	@	4½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	38	@	40
State and Penn	38	@	40
Western—Choice	30	@	32
Southern—Choice	28	@	30
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 70	@	2 75
Medium, choice	1 90	@	1 95
Pea, choice	1 75	@	1 77½
Red Kidney, choice	—	@	2 75
White Kidney	2 80	@	2 85
Yellow eye	—	@	2 25
Black turtle soup	—	@	3 10
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 00
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Baldwin, per bbl	1 25	@	2 00
King, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Greening, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Pears, Keifer, per bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Cooking, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Grapes, Concord, per b'sk't	8	@	12
Catawba, per basket	8	@	12
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl.	2 50	@	7 00
Jersey, per bbl	6 00	@	6 25
Quinces, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	11	@	12
Chickens, per lb	10	@	11
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13
Ducks, per pair	60	@	90
Geese, per pair	1 25	@	1 75
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY			
Turkeys, per lb	15	@	21
Broilers, Philadelphia	14	@	20
Fowls, Western, per lb	10	@	11
Spring ducks, per lb	10	@	15
Spring geese, per lb	9	@	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 75	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1904, choice, per lb	37	@	38
Good to prime, per lb	35	@	36
Common to fair	31	@	33
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice	35	@	36
Good to prime, per lb	32	@	34
Old odds	13	@	17
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lbs	—	@	85
No. 1, per 100 lb	80	@	82½
No. 2, per 100 lb	72½	@	75
Clover, mixed, per 100 lb.	62½	@	70
Straw, long rye	1 05	@	1 10
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
L. I., per 180 lbs	1 75	@	2 12
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	3 25
Turnips, per bbl	50	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	4 00
Egg plant, per box	2 00	@	4 00
Squash, per bbl	50	@	75
Peas, per basket	1 50	@	2 50
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Lettuce, per basket	75	@	1 00
Cabbages, per ton	8 00	@	11 00
Cucumbers, per basket	1 50	@	2 50
String beans, per basket	1 25	@	3 50
Lima beans, per bag	1 00	@	2 50
Onions, Conn., Yel., per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Red, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Orange Co., per bag	1 50	@	2 50
Celery, per dozen bunches	10	@	60
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	4 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	4	@	10
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Kale, per bbl	75	@	90
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Parsley, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	5 50	@	5 90
Spring patents	5 90	@	6 40
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 25¼
No. 2 red	1 20½	@	1 21½
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	55¼
Oats, mixed	34½	@	35½
Clipped, white	37	@	39½
Lard, city	—	@	6¾
GAME.			
English snipe, per doz	2 00	@	2 50
Plover, per doz	1 50	@	2 75
Woodcock, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Grouse	1 75	@	2 50
Ducks, canvas, per pair	1 00	@	2 50
Red head, per pair	1 00	@	1 50
Mallard, per pair	75	@	1 00
Teal, blue wing	40	@	60
Green wing	35	@	50
Rabbits, per pair	25	@	30
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9¾
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	13
Country dressed	7	@	11½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 25	@	4 75
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 00	@	6 60
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	4 75	@	5 00
Country dressed, per lb	5½	@	7¼

PROSPERITY AND THE CROPS.

A Birdseye View of Business Throughout the West.

Chicago, Ill.—Every one who returns to Chicago from a visit further West, bears witness to the evidences of prosperity existing on all sides. One has only to take a trip through the agricultural and manufacturing regions to see the improvements under way in all the large and small cities, the active movement of goods in all sections, and the way they are being distributed to consumers. Farmers are not getting as much for their corn and potatoes as they might, but indications are they will do better later.

Reimports American Wheat.

The New York City financial district was interested in the announcement that 40,000 bushels of Oregon wheat, which was at Antwerp, had been sold by the grain firm of McLaren & Muir to flour mills of New York City and was to be brought back for manufacture into flour. This is the first time in the history of the grain trade that exported wheat has been brought back for any other purpose than to meet the exigencies of a corner. The reimportation at this time is due to the small crop of wheat in this country this year and the high prices now obtaining for it.

On account of a backward season, we have entirely too many

SUITS
and
Overcoats

for Men, Boys and Children, and in order to get our stock reduced we will give the same reductions that are usually giv'n after Holidays.

HUGO MAYER'S

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall, Corner Fourth and Penn Streets, Huntingdon, Penna.

Shapiro s
CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS

It is seldom you have such an opportuniny to see as large a variety of useful gifts at such low prices—everything in the newest novelties and styles. It is easy to select from becauuse you will find exactly what you want. We are prepared to meet your requirements with appropriate and desirable gifts for persons of all ages. You are making a mistake if you don't come to see them before you buy. **PRESENTS DELIVERD FREE!**

Lef Us Help You

Select gifts that will be useful and that your friends will appreciate:

Toilet Boxes
Work Boxes
Fancy Albums
Pictures & Frames
Huf & Mufflers
Cloves & Boxes
Slippers and
Other fancy gifts

Santa Claus' Head= quarters

Clothing! Clothing!

Our Clothing Depcrtment is filled with gifts and the kind that is appreceated.

BOYS' REEFERS
YOUNG MENS' RAIN COATS
MEN'S OVERCOATS
HOLIDAY SUITS! TROUSERS

All at Low Prices.

SHOES and RUBBERS

If you want your friend to remember you the whole year, a pair of our shoes will do the work. We have them in

Patent Leather, Vici Kid

Both are stylish and guaranteed to wear.

BLANKETS and COMFORTS

If you want to make your friends happy on Christmas morning, see what you can do with our Wool

Blankets	$2.90
Quilts	1.00
Comforts	75c

FURNITURE AND RUGS

Morris Chairs **Parlor Suits** **Stands**
Extension Tables **Sideboards**
Brass Beds **Fancy Rugs** **Mats**

GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERY

Our line of Groceries and Confectioneay is the best and purest in town, and prices are, as usual, lower than others.

Shapiro Bros.

Mapleton, = Pennsylvania.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 18.

Topic.—"Whatever he would like to have me do."—Matt. vi, 10; John xv, 10-16.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

The Christian Endeavor pledge is a most comprehensive one, although it is remarkably brief. It possesses a devotional side—"I will make it the rule of my life to pray and to read the Bible every day." It also has an ecclesiastical phase—"I will * * * support my own church in every way." Furthermore, it contains a practical clause—"I will strive to do whatever He would like to have me do." This phase of the pledge has always been emphasized, and it always should be. Christianity is eminently practical. Devotion is not the goal of Christianity. It must lead to development. The church exists not as an end in itself, but as a means to an end, and that end is the perfecting of Christian character. The supreme test of our Christianit, is not devotion or church affiliation, but the doing of the will of God in Christ. "Not every one that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall inherit the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven." "By their fruits ye shall know them," and true Christian fruitage is doing whatever He would like to have us do.

To surrender our wills absolutely to the will of another is a stupendously serious step. It could only be done in one case—a surrender to the will of God. Such a surrender in Christ, God demands. Nothing short of it would be satisfactory or just. Christ must occupy the supreme place or none. Christ taught us to pray that God's will should be done on earth as it is in heaven. To the apostle He said, "Ye are my disciples if ye do whatever I command you." "Thy will, not mine, be done," should be the motto of every Christian life. "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" should be the uppermost thought in our hearts and question upon our lips.

"Whatever" is all inclusive. It leaves nothing to our discretion. No disciple of Christ can obey in one particular and disobey in another. "Whatever" includes every act of life. There can be no "mental reservations" in becoming a Christian. Let us practice as well as sing, "I surrender all; I surrender all, all to Jesus I surrender; I surrender all."

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. i, 1-3; Eccl. ix, 10; Matt. vii, 12; xii, 50; John xvi, 23; Rom. xiv, 23; I Cor. x, 31; Phil. iv, 8, 9; Col. iii, 17; Gal. vi, 9, 10.

A Welcome Hymn.

One of the most genuine poets in all Australia is a long time and most hearty Christian Endeavorer, Rev. William Allen of Sydney. He has written many verses that have had wide acceptance, among them a beautiful and stirring Australian national anthem. Below is a welcome hymn that he wrote for the great national Australian convention held in Sydney in 1903:

By our pledge of high endeavor,
By our kinship in the Lord,
By the honor of His service,
By our fealty to His word,
By the happy thoughts that linger
Round the days that are no more,
By the happy hopes that brighten
All the days that are before—

We greet you, Christian comrades true,
In Jesus' holy name;
Our life in Him, our boundless hope,
Our fellowship the same.

You whose brother love constraining
Bridged the separating sea
With the sister states Australian
Equal in our hearts shall be.
Leagues of ocean cannot sever
Those whom Christ has bound in one,
And eternity shall perfect
What the work of time begun.

When "the general assembly
And the firstborn church" shall meet,
We shall join the host triumphant
Round the Saviour's pierced feet;
There shall breathe no sigh at parting
When we reach that sinless shore,
For the pillars of God's temple
Shall go out from thence no more.

A Junior Worker of Note.

One of the most widely known and most successful state Junior superintendents is Miss Grace L. Jones, who has served the New York state union for three years and has but recently been elected for another two years. Thoroughly posted in all the details of Junior work, a convention speaker of interest and ability and withal a lady who brings to the office a genuine love of the work, Miss Jones is making her influence markedly felt in the Empire State. Her home is in Rochester.

MISS GRACE L. JONES.

The Right Sort.

A hard head is a great treasure if it is found in the way of righteousness. Religion is a frequent loser from the want of will force in its professors. This sort of energy that persists toward the good is like the X rays, which cannot be deflected and which ordinary obstacles cannot arrest.—Central Presbyterian.